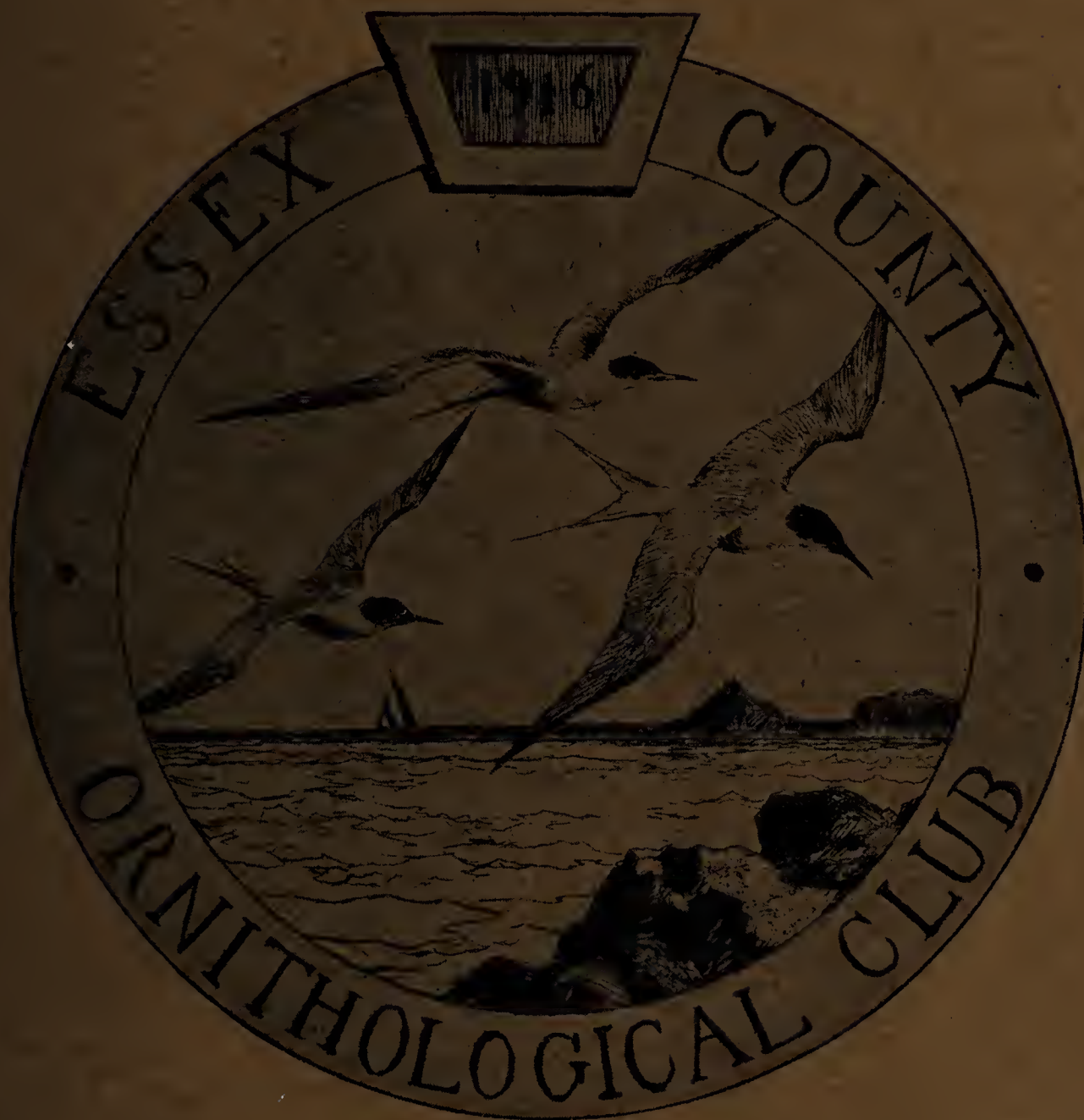


BULLETIN

OF THE



1935

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BULLETIN

OF THE

Essex County Ornithological Club

OF

Massachusetts



1935

ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.

Salem, Massachusetts

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1935

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BULLETIN
OF THE
ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB OF
MASSACHUSETTS

ISSUED ANNUALLY

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

ERNEST S. DODGE S. GILBERT EMILIO THEODORE L. SOUTHACK, JR.

DECEMBER, 1935

SALEM, MASS.

Number 17

FOREWORD.

It is obvious, this, the seventeenth Annual Bulletin of the Club, is again brought out in the familiar monotype instead of the rather unsatisfactory photo-lithographic process of last year. The amount of material that was received has made this number slightly smaller. It may be not less interesting, however, in spite of the absence of any article of a very profound or scientific nature due to the extremely large and unusual Club list. Several excellent new cuts by Mr. Benson have been added this year and help to brighten the pages.

As hinted at above, in reference to the list, the field work this year has been most satisfactory due mainly to the enthusiasm and ability of the Boston-Cambridge contingent. The large majority of the local group seems to have fallen into a sad lethargy, as far as active field work is concerned. It is hoped that this *good* work will continue during the coming year.

With the death of the Club's good friend Frank Killam the matter of the Camp will again be brought up and we hope settled once and for all. It has not been used sufficiently in recent years to compensate for the expenditure which the Club has to make annually for its upkeep.

Meetings on the whole have been well attended and the speakers very interesting. A lecture, given by Thornton Burgess and sponsored jointly with the Morse Science Club was enthusiastically received.

With these brief and we hope, not too caustic remarks the Editors now release, with a faint prayer, this latest number of the Annual Bulletin.

E. S. D.

NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND HAIRY WOODPECKERS

LUDLOW GRISCOM

The fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-List makes it perfectly clear that three subspecies of the Hairy Woodpecker occupy the eastern half of continental North America. This treatment goes back in all essential details to Ridgway's discussion in the Birds of North and Middle America (pt. 6, 1914, pp. 201-203, with important foot-note and table measurements), where the gradual decrease in size southward and the difficulty in defining the dividing lines between the three subspecies were both duly emphasized. I am not able to find that any critical study of intermediate geographic areas has been attempted in recent years, and Forbush's Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States does not even mention the possibility of *septentrionalis*, or the Northern Hairy Woodpecker, being a member of the New England avifauna.

Two factors now make it possible for a review of this situation to be attempted with some prospects of success. One is the great increase in specimens available for study. The other is a better appreciation of certain facts in the life history of the Hairy Woodpecker. The one of importance in the present connection is the regular migration southward of the species in October and November throughout the northeastern states. This is abundantly proved by extensive observation in sections where the Hairy Woodpecker is a rare and local resident, and best of all in special localities where the species is positively absent as a breeding bird. In all such areas there is a regular and often marked influx or increase of the species in fall and winter. The examination of specimens collected shows that a certain proportion of fall and winter birds possess characters of color and size non-existent in the local breeding populations, and that these particular birds are found to agree minutely with breeding populations further to the north and northwest.

Coming now to the differences between typical *villosus* and *septentrionalis*; there are three useful criteria. (1) the greater wing length of the latter; this is the *least* useful character, as there is the most perfect intergradation with exact geographic and latitudinal correspondence. (2) the greater bill length; this is a better character, as bill length does not increase proportionately with wing length; proceeding northward we find longer winged birds before we find longer billed birds. (3) purer white coloration, with the white markings averaging rather larger. This is the best character of all, provided it is properly understood, and allowance is made for the lack of comparable make-up

in skins and the frequent soiling of most of the white areas in many individuals. The "whiter" coloration of *septentrionalis* is best appreciable in three parts of the body (1) the median dorsal stripe (2) the broader supra- and sub-auricular stripes and the narrower median black stripe (3) the larger spots and bars on the wing-coverts and primaries. A moment's reflection will show that comparable make-up of skins is absolutely required for the first two, but is not so necessary for the third. I find a simple index in the white spots on the inner webs of the third and fourth primaries. In typical *villosus* the outermost white marking is usually a mere nick on the edge of the feather or wanting. In *septentrionalis* it is a fully developed, round or subrectangular spot occupying half the inner vane. This character is, of course, not absolute. A summary follows.

1. *septentrionalis* Nuttall, 1840. Type locality restricted to Saskatchewan River, Saskatchewan. Males from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Hudson Bay and North Dakota, measure wing 130-133, culmen 32-38.5; coloration whiter.

2. *septentrionalis* (not quite typical). Males from South Dakota, Manitoba, northern Minnesota, northern Ontario, parts of Quebec and Isle Royale, Michigan, show a wing down to 126 mm., and culmen down to 31 mm., but maintain their whiter coloration.

3. *villosus* Linnaeus, 1766. Type locality restricted to New Jersey. Males from the mountains of Virginia and D. C. to southern New York, wing 116-124, culmen 28.5-31; white areas reduced.

Breeding birds from Connecticut and Massachusetts differ only in averaging minutely longer winged. The minimum is 118, the maximum is also 124, but the great majority of birds are 120 or more. It is obvious that these birds are typical *villosus* also.

4. *villosus* (not typical). Males from the Adirondacks in northern New York, western Maine (Lake Umbagog), New Brunswick and southern Quebec show a marked increase in wing length, the extremes 118-128.5. It is notable, however, that these extremes occur in New Brunswick alone. The bill length varies from the mean for typical *villosus* to the minimum typical *septentrionalis*. Maine and Adirondack breeding birds do not show any increase in white. One of several specimens from New Brunswick taken in August does and has a wing length of 128.5. My conclusion is that Maine breeding birds are *villosus* non-typical, and that in New Brunswick we first get individuals, which are practically impossible to allocate definitely, though the majority are clearly nearer *villosus* than anything else.

In identifying fall and winter migrants, therefore, I refer

all specimens to *septentrionalis*, which are clearly that race in two out of the three criteria discussed above. No specimen from New England seen by me is exactly like typical *septentrionalis* in every possible respect. The migrant specimens of interest are as follows.

Nearest *septentrionalis*

	Wing Length	Culmen	Color- ation
Wisconsin, Albion, Feb. 25, 1881	127	32.5	whiter
New Hampshire, Shelburne, Dec. 27, 1895	129	34	whiter
Maine, Lake Umbagog, Oct. 10, 1885	129	31.5	whiter
Maine, Lake Umbagog, Oct. 27, 1884	126	34	whiter
New York, Adirondacks, Feb. 26, 1880	126	33	whiter
New York, Sing Sing, Oct. 29, 1876	129	32	whiter
		(very slightly)	
*Mass., Cambridge, Jan. 10, 1936	126	34	whiter
*Mass., Ipswich, Jan. 12, 1919	126	32	whiter

Intermediate Birds

Manitoba, southern	120	32	whiter
Mass., Cambridge, Jan. 20, 1913	126	32	very little whiter
Mass., Waltham, Nov. 2, 1878	125	30	very little whiter
*New Hampshire, Jackson, Nov. 8, 1923	119.5	34	a little whiter
*Conn., New Haven, Nov. 27, 1884	130	29	a little whiter

I am much indebted to my colleague, Mr. James C. Greenway, for help in measuring our series. Mr. John D. Smith of the Boston Society of Natural History was so kind as to go over their series of New England Hairy Woodpeckers, pick out the suspicious birds, and bring them out to Cambridge for critical comparison. The Cambridge, Mass. specimen of the current year was around the Museum grounds on January 9, and was picked up dead on the 10th by Miss Helene M. Robinson of the Museum staff. At my suggestion she presented the bird to the Boston Society of Natural History.

*Specimen in Boston Society of Natural History.

FIVE YEAR CHRISTMAS CENSUS COMPARISON

CAPE COD VERSUS CAPE ANN

SETH H. LOW

During each Christmas week, beginning in 1930, an all day census has been conducted both on outer Cape Cod and on Cape Ann and the adjacent mainland. As prescribed by *Bird-Lore* the censusing has covered circular areas not exceeding fifteen miles in diameter. The first Cape Cod census in 1930 included all of the outer Cape from the Orleans-Eastham line north. Despite a howling northeast storm with rain, hail and sleet, 53 species were recorded equalling the Cape Ann census earlier in the week. It was apparent, however, that the area was not the best one on Cape Cod. To be sure, Provincetown harbor is the only likely spot on the entire Cape for white-winged gulls and alcids but the rest of the area except for Eastham is mostly sand and a large portion of ornithologically barren ocean. Hence, subsequent counts have covered the area between Fresh Brook, South Wellfleet, Morris Island, Chatham, and the bit of rocky shore in East Dennis.

The Cape Ann territory is more compact and most of its portions of salt water are within range of telescopes and are scoured by a motorboat party. Besides the Cape itself, the area covers all the mainland south to North Beverly and west to include Ipswich Beach.

Before discussing further the physical characteristics and the birds of the respective regions, it might be well to consider the many other factors influencing the results of a census. An important one is the personnel. In this respect the Cape Ann parties have had a decided advantage, averaging some twenty observers per census to Cape Cod's slim eleven. The reasons for this are obvious; the Cape Ann trip has been always on a Sunday whereas the Cape Cod census has come on a week day and, being far from Boston, it has been necessary for the observers to spend the preceding night at Wellfleet. Mere numbers, however, do not count as much as the individual's ability and his familiarity with the territory assigned to him to cover. Cape Ann is "birded" nearly every Sunday throughout the winter but Cape Cod is seldom visited. Of the sixty-one who have participated in all ten trips only three¹ have been on all of them. No one else has made the Cape Cod trip more than three times, but on the Cape Ann census two others² were present every time and six others³ four times each.

1. Ludlow Griscom, Richard M. Hinchman, Seth H. Low.

2. S. Gilbert Emilio, Ralph Lawson.

3. John H. Conkey, Richard J. Eaton, John B. May, Benjamin Shreve, Robert Walcott, F. Burton Whitman, Jr.

As each territory is usually covered by four parties, it is obvious that one of the Cape Cod groups has lacked an experienced leader.

Next to the personnel the weather exerts the most influence on the results of a census. Cold, snowy autumns are more disastrous to Cape Ann than Cape Cod for the temperature of the latter, although only 70 miles to the southeast, averages 10, if not more, degrees warmer than Essex County, due to the surrounding ocean. More important is the weather on the actual day of the census. Bad weather not only drives the birds to shelter but impedes the observers. On Cape Ann we have been favored with good weather; no precipitation except for fog one morning and no wind strong enough to prevent a motorboat running out to the Salvages. But four of the Cape Cod trips have been made under adverse conditions.

The results of the ten census trips show that the more open Cape Cod winters tend to hold over enough species to more than equal the northern visitors attracted by the greater diversity of Essex County. The Cape Cod total barely exceeds Cape Ann but as the combined total indicates, the two lists vary considerably as to the species recorded.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Total	Grand Total
Cape Cod :	53	73	74	60	61	104	
Cape Ann :	53	63	52	63	60	99	123

The appended lists reveal most of the differences. Note that the classification "Recorded Once" includes not only some real accidentals but many species which, by chance, have been observed just once to date. The Pine Warbler and the Prairie Marsh Wren have occurred once in *each* area.

The sandy beaches and dunes of Ipswich and Wingaersheek in Essex County are typical of most of the outer Cape Cod shoreline. These areas are favorable for Ipswich and Savannah Sparrows, Horned Larks, Lapland Longspur, Snow Buntings, Short-eared Owls, and lingering shorebirds. The two sparrows are more regular on Cape Cod, but the Lapland Longspur favors Essex County. Some Sanderlings and Red-backed Sandpipers usually winter on Cape Cod.

Likewise the marshes of the Essex and Annisquam Rivers are similar to those of Eastham. The backwaters of these rivers, although they have produced such surprises as Hooded Merganser, Baldpate and Green-winged Teal, are eclipsed by the thousands of waterfowl wintering in the vast, sheltered inlets of Nauset Harbor and Town Cove and Pleasant Bay. As for fresh water areas, the Cape Ann area includes only the Chebacco Lakes which usually freeze, whereas Cape Cod is literally sprinkled with open

ponds of all types and sizes. Therefore, in the latter region the Baldpate, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, and Ring-necked Duck are fairly regular while the two Scaup, American Mergansers, Ruddy Duck, and American Coot are nearly certain to be found. The ponds and swamps also tend to hold Great Blue and Night Herons, Kingfishers and Wilson's Snipe.

The rest of Cape Cod is mostly scrub pine and oak, wind-blown fields, and thickets of beach plum, bay-berry and briar. Swamp, Song, Field and White-throated Sparrows, Mourning Doves and Bluebirds are found regularly.

The deep, coniferous woods of Essex and near Pride's Crossing insure the presence of the Brown Creeper and increase the likelihood of Woodpeckers, Nuthatches, Crossbills, Siskins, and other northern birds on the Cape Ann lists. Except for an insignificant cliff at East Dennis, Cape Cod cannot boast any rugged, rocky shore such as bounds Cape Ann. The adjacent waters, rocky ledges and islands of Cape Ann, when raked from shore with powerful telescopes and combed by a motorboat party, seldom fail to produce European Cormorants, Harlequin Ducks, Eiders, Purple Sandpipers, Black Guillemots and some other alcids. Brace's Cove and the Gloucester fish piers attract the Iceland and Glaucous Gulls which are seldom seen on Cape Cod except at Provincetown, which is outside the present census area.

Occur Regularly on Both Capes .

Common Loon	Northern Flicker
Horned Grebe	Downy Woodpecker
Black Duck	Northern Horned Lark
American Golden-eye	Blue Jay
Buffle-head	Crow
Old-squaw	Black-capped Chickadee
American Eider	Eastern Robin
White-winged Scoter	Golden-crowned Kinglet
Surf Scoter	Starling
American Scoter	Myrtle Warbler
Red-breasted Merganser	Meadowlark
Sparrow Hawk	Goldfinch
Ruffed Grouse	Slate-colored Junco
Great Black-backed Gull	Tree Sparrow
Herring Gull	Song Sparrow
Screech Owl	Snow Bunting
Great Horned Owl	

Regular Only On Cape Cod

Gannet	American Coot
Great Blue Heron	Wilson's Snipe
Night Heron	Red-backed Sandpiper
Canada Goose	Sanderling
American Brant	Ring-billed Gull
Ring-necked Duck	Mourning Dove
Greater Scaup	Bluebird
Lesser Scaup	Ipswich Sparrow
Ruddy Duck	Savannah Sparrow
American Merganser	Field Sparrow
Red-tailed Hawk	White-throated Sparrow
Marsh Hawk	Swamp Sparrow
Bob-white	

Regular Only On Cape Ann

European Cormorant	Iceland Gull
Red-shouldered Hawk	Dovekie
Harlequin Duck	Black Guillemot
Pheasant	Brown Creeper
Purple Sandpiper	Northern Shrike
Glaucous Gull	

Recorded Once On Cape Cod Census

Pied-billed Grebe	Winter Wren
American Merganser	Mockingbird
Lesser Snow Goose	Brown Thrasher
Mallard	Hermit Thrush
Redhead	Yellow Palm Warbler
Virginia Rail	Cowbird
Florida Gallinule	Chipping Sparrow
Greater Yellow-legs	

Recorded Once On Cape Ann Census

Wood Duck	Orange-crowned Warbler
King Eider	Evening Grosbeak
Killdeer	Pine Grosbeak
Prairie Horned Lark	Redpoll
Catbird	Towhee

AN IMMATURE IVORY GULL IN ESSEX COUNTY MASSACHUSETTS

RALPH LAWSON

On January 13, 1935, my sister-in-law Miss Sylvia P. Benson, my son Frank B. Lawson and I had started for a forenoon walk along Ipswich Beach. The temperature was about twenty degrees and the weather partly cloudy and calm.

Hardly had we turned south-east from Ipswich Light when a bird was seen standing quietly at some distance, about half way between the water's edge and the dunes, probably about fifty yards from each, as the tide was low. The bird appeared to be a gull but there was something about its appearance that at once took our attention from a bunch of Old-squaws feeding and playing off the beach directly opposite to us.

We remarked first on his (or her) squatty appearance and then as he faced us, and we paused every few yards to examine him through our glasses, his short black legs and feet, and his dark lores and lower forehead, became strikingly evident. His facial expression was unlike that of any gull known to me.

When we had gotten to within about thirty feet of him, he turned and started to run away, displaying on his folded wing a line of five dark spots, and a band of similar but smaller spots on the tips of his tail feathers. Otherwise he appeared snow white. He had been eating a dead fish, which curiously enough was identified by Mr. A. P. Morse, Curator of Natural History at the Peabody Museum of Salem, as a European Carp.

After running a few yards he flew a short distance, displaying a band of small dark spots on or near the tips of his secondaries. There was no other gull with which to compare his size but we agreed that he was distinctly smaller than a Herring Gull.

In spite of the fact that we had two dogs with us which we had some difficulty in controlling, this bird was very tame and seemed reluctant to leave the vicinity of the dead fish. As a result of careful stalking my son got within ten feet of him, and I got within twenty feet not once but several times, and had much time to examine him through eighteen power glasses.

There was a reddish spot near the tip of his bill, which was fairly stout and a dead flesh color. The dark area around the base of his bill contrasted strongly with the white head and neck, and there was also a small dark spot over and touching each eye and a similar spot behind each eye. The eyes were very dark. At close range faint dark spots showed on both wings as though a few of the wing coverts were tipped with black. Otherwise the

plumage was brilliantly white. The spread wings and tail as the bird flew from us showed a regular and beautiful spotted pattern, and against the white contrast all markings appeared to be black except that the lores were brownish black. The short black legs and feet were very prominent.

After a half hour of observation and note taking we continued along the beach to visit a Snowy Owl, and our gull returned to his fish. When we returned he had disappeared. A second visit to the beach in the afternoon with Mr. Emilio failed to rediscover our rare visitor, and Messrs. Griscom and Emilio visited the beach the following day without result.

On January 15, my son spent some time at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy with Mr. Griscom examining skins. There is no doubt that the bird was an immature Ivory Gull.



ABOUT THE GLOSSY IBIS—AND SIGHT RECORDS

S. G. EMILIO

Seth H. Low records, in eight lines, the occurrence of a pair of these birds at Plum Island this spring in the July-August Bird Lore. George B. Long in the October Massachusetts Audubon Society Bulletin deals with the matter somewhat more generously if less accurately, and little more remains to be said. But the powers-that-be have decreed that I should tell the story again in these pages in some detail.

A day or two prior to Sunday, April 28, 1935, Charles A. Safford, the warden on Plum Island and a Corresponding Member of this Club, saw two dark very large "shore birds" which he could not name, but he said nothing about them until April 29, when I told him that a party headed by Ludlow Griscom, who incidentally, was the only member of the Club in that party, had discovered a pair of Glossy Ibis in "Hell Cat Swamp" the preceding day. This explained to him the identity of the strange birds, which fly with the rapid wing beat of a shore bird and not the slow flapping of their somewhat closer relatives the herons.

On Tuesday, April 30, Safford reports "Eight-thirty A. M. H. W. Noyes saw the two Glossy Ibis on the meadows south of his camp which is only a short way northwest from my camp. Nineteen A. M. the same two Glossy Ibis were south of my camp on the meadows. High tide. They left here at nine-twenty-five A. M. flying south off "Hell Cat Swamp", then east, circled to southwest and headed for Rowley Depot."

Shortly before sunset this same day, April 30, Mr. Griscom had taken Aaron C. Bagg of Holyoke, Mass., and me to the Night Heron Colony in "Hell Cat Swamp", placed us advantageously for observation and departed southward to flush the Ibis, if possible, with the idea they would return to roost for the night in the swamp. Patience about exhausted, we were on the point of leaving when Mr. Bagg saw the birds approaching. Side by side they came, circled the area several times passing close over our heads with the rays of the setting sun from behind us full on them, and their rich brown and glossy greenish-black coloration plainly visible to the naked eye. All in all it was, perhaps, the most thrilling thing I have ever seen of bird life.

Daily until May 16, Mr. Safford saw both birds. How many other people went there to see them guided by Mr. Griscom or alone I have no means of knowing, but there were many. On the 19th one bird only was reported by Mr. Safford and after that they were seen no more.

So far as I know there is no evidence whatsoever on which to

base the "fear" that either bird was harmed by any scrupulous or "unscrupulous collector". To me, at least, it seems remarkable that the birds survived or tolerated our beautiful New England spring as long as they did and it also seems possible, if improbable, that the homing instinct may have guided one or both back to the sub-tropical swamp from which they came or at least started them on the back track.

It is known that two more Glossy Ibis reached New England in mid-April, presumably with the help of the same cyclonic storm originating in the tropics. Mr. Dodge of this Club gave me a clipping from a Portland paper which led to personal correspondence with R. B. Pike of Lubec, Maine, from which I learned that two Ibis were seen there April 22, 1935 and one of them still remained until at least May 15. The other was found dead and in poor condition but was sent to Dr. Gross at Brunswick, who succeeded in saving the skin.

Mr. Forbush in 1925 detailed the known occurrence of the Glossy Ibis in New England. He cited no record subsequent to 1878. For the County of Essex, Mass., there is no record of any kind prior to 1932. In that year, as set forth in this Bulletin, on page 38, "May 21, Clarke's Pond, Ipswich, a group of reliable observers is reported . . . to have seen a bird identified by sight in the field as a Glossy Ibis. This is an entirely new species for the County and in the absence of a specimen it must be placed in the Hypothetical List." One of the party who saw and identified that bird was no less a personage than Roger Tory Peterson and this brings us right up to the status of the species in our local Essex County List.

In 1931 A. P. Stubbs, then the Recorder, and the writer in compiling a List of the Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts, took the stand that we preferred "to follow the wholly arbitrary but entirely fair, practical and not unscientific plan of accepting no sight records, however credible they may be, in listing the birds of the County." There was no question about the Peterson identification in 1932. There is no question about the identification of the bird in 1935. Under the circumstances it may seem foolish to deny the bird a place in the regular list. But let us see.

Years ago Wm. Brewster stated "With certain exceptions about to be specified—the occurrence of birds in localities or regions lying outside their known habitats should not be regarded as definitely established until actual specimens have been taken and afterward determined by competent authorities." "Exceptions to the rule may and should be made in the cases of species which like the Turkey Vulture, the Swallow-tailed Kite and the Cardinal are easily recognized at a distance and which are reported by

persons known to have had previous familiarity with the birds in life. Sight identifications of species somewhat less distinctly characterized—if made under favorable conditions by observers of long field experience and tried reliability may also sometimes be accepted with entire confidence”.

I have long felt that Mr. Brewster made a great mistake in attempting to specify exceptions to his so-called rule. Precisely which birds, for instance, are “like the Turkey Vulture, the Swallow-tailed Kite and the Cardinal”? What birds are unlike? Just where does one draw the line? Or are there just as many lines as there are drawers? “Sight identification—if made under favorable conditions.” Precisely what conditions are favorable and what unfavorable? Exactly where draw that line? And by observers of “long field experience”. How long? And “tried reliability”. How tried? By whom? “—may *sometimes* be accepted.” In Heaven’s name, WHAT times?

It must be evident even to the casual reader that Mr. Brewster enunciated no rule in a practical sense. The exceptions almost completely vitiate what he did enunciate. He said in effect that he proposed to accept such records as *he* thought should be accepted, which was of course entirely his privilege, even as it was the privilege of Stubbs and myself four years ago to say that we did *not* presume to pass judgment on sight records of primal occurrence and preferred to follow a rule that was and is a rule: consider the primal occurrence established only by an authenticated specimen. To make exceptions is impractical.

This brings us in conclusion to one other phase of the primal record matter, which I may illustrate from my own experience. In May 1921 I made an observation at Ipswich an account of which I published. The bird spoke for itself; it was classed by me with “the Turkey Vulture, the Swallow-tailed Kite and the Cardinal,”—in a word unmistakable. The circumstances of the observation I detailed at length as well as how I identified the bird and some pertinent facts regarding my field experience.

For so doing I was taken to task directly and indirectly by certain older ornithologists whose course of procedure would have been to suppress all mention of such an observation. I was not concerned then nor am I now with the acceptance or rejection of that sight record. My observation established nothing but the observation was a fact, demonstrable or not, and the account as published was an interesting item which is precisely what it was stated to be at the time, quite regardless of its scientific value.

Now suppose all mention of that observation had been suppressed as per the dictum of the older school. At the time, the account was of some interest. But suppose that in 1935 someone

actually took a specimen of the Western Grebe in the Atlantic off the Massachusetts coast. Whereupon I pipe up and remark "Oh yes! I saw one of those at Ipswich nearly fifteen years ago." Can you hear the chorus of derisive "Oh yeahs!", that would greet such a belated announcement?

So in 1932 a brief account of a sight record of a primal occurrence in the County of the Glossy Ibis appeared in these pages. Of questionable value perhaps, but of some interest. This year the interest is quite as great and the scientific value considering all the known factors of the bird's distribution is not wholly negligible.



NOTES FROM MAINE—AND CONCERNING THE PILEATED WOODPECKER

ERNEST S. DODGE

During the middle of September, from the eighth to the twenty-first, I spent two weeks five miles outside Ellsworth, Maine, and had the opportunity to observe birds, or rather the lack of them, nearly every day.

On the eighth, the day I arrived in that part of the country, I was quite busy and did not have the time to get out, but I did notice a Loon flying over and a Sparrow Hawk soaring around. The tenth was overcast and showery with a raw northeast wind in the morning shifting to southwest and clearing in the afternoon. Strolling around in the vicinity of the house I found the following: Yellow Warbler, Black-capped Chickadee, Yellow-throated Vireo, Pine Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Downy Woodpecker, a flock of more than twenty-five Cedar Waxwings, Robin, Flicker, Great Blue Heron, Herring Gull, Crow, Savannah Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Osprey, Loon, and both Cormorants.

On the eleventh I added Black Duck and two Bald Eagles. The thirteenth I saw the two Eagles again, and on the fourteenth I had an excellent view of a Rough-legged Hawk under exceptionally good light conditions so that the black on the wrists of the wings stood out very well. The magnificent bird swooped down within fifty feet of me. I also added the Rock Dove and the Starling, which has been observed so far east only during the last two or three years.

The sixteenth was a very good hawk day, overcast in the morning but clearing in the afternoon with fast moving clouds and high wind. Early in the day I saw a pair of Ospreys and a pair of Sparrow Hawks, and in the afternoon I had the unusual experience of having a Bald Eagle, an Osprey, and a Rough-legged Hawk all within the field of my glasses at the same time. With the exception of Chickadees and Sparrows, small birds seemed to be entirely lacking. Flickers, Crows, Herring Gulls, and Robins were very common and could be seen at practically all times, while Loons and Comorants were in evidence nearly every day. On the seventeenth I again saw a Great Blue Heron, the Osprey (of which there seemed to be a pair around most of the time), a Sharp-shinned Hawk, and a Kingfisher. An adult Bald Eagle sat on a rock directly opposite the house, at the end of a point of land making out into the Bay, for the better part of a forenoon.

I watched with amusement a Comorant attempting to swallow a fairly good-sized fish, presumably a cunner. He twisted

his head and neck into all sorts of impossible positions much after the fashion of two wrestlers in a heated bout. On the eighteenth I again saw the Osprey, and the nineteenth produced two Kingbirds and a half dozen Cedar Waxwings. This is the second year that I have seen Kingbirds here at this late date. The final day, the twenty-first, I saw but a single Sparrow Hawk in addition to the regular birds.

For the past two years, that is during 1933 and 1934, a pair of Pileated Woodpeckers have been nesting in the front yard of a neighbor's house—Capt. Perry W. Alley of Ellsworth—and I have seen them sitting in the apple trees and on the telephone poles along the road. Aside from the unusual fact that these birds, which ordinarily nest in the deep woods, should nest so close to a human dwelling, it has been interesting to observe the *size* of the young birds when they first come out of the nest and begin to fly.

I have heard several people maintain that the young Pileated comes out of its nest when it is a little more than half grown. But, evidence accumulated from Capt. Perry W. Alley, in whose yard they nested, and from my brother James M. Dodge, who saw the young birds practically every day until they left the nest, is that these birds did *not* leave the nest until they were *fully as large as the old birds*. which is of course as it should be and as one would expect it to be. The birds did not return to their old nesting site this year although they were observed before the nesting season.



IPSWICH RIVER BIRD TRIP OF 1935

THEODORE L. SOUTHACK, JR.

Thirty-four members and guests made up the party for the twenty-ninth annual sailing this year, on May 18 and 19. Clear weather favored us throughout, but a high wind on Sunday made navigation difficult and was undoubtedly a factor in holding down the number of birds observed. This seemed particularly true at Great Neck, where only five species were added to the list this year.

At the final check-up the official total was 99 species for the party, with no additions or eliminations being made in the "re-check" at the Club Meeting following the trip.

Ornithologically, there were no outstanding highlights—but good fellowship and the sport of the chase filled in the gaps. Nine members spent Friday night at the Bruley-Kimball camp and were rewarded with unexpectedly good "birding" on the before-breakfast walk the following morning, when the temperature hovered in the late thirties. At the Saturday noon stop, we were again welcomed at Mrs. George R. Felt's camp, a privilege which is greatly appreciated by all who make the trip.

Saturday evening brought the "sing" around the campfire, though without the good leadership of Mr. Porter.

The list of species observed, follows:

Green Heron	Ring-necked Pheasant
Black-crowned Night Heron	Sora
American Bittern	Semipalmated Plover
Common Black Duck	Killdeer
Wood Duck	Black-bellied Plover
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Spotted Sandpiper
Red-shouldered Hawk	Solitary Sandpiper
Broad-winged Hawk	Greater Yellow-legs
Marsh Hawk	Semipalmated Sandpiper
Osprey	Great Black-backed Gull
Sparrow Hawk	Herring Gull
Ruffed Grouse	Mourning Dove
Black-billed Cuckoo	Tennessee Warbler
Whip-poor-will	Nashville Warbler
Nighthawk	Northern Parula Warbler
Chimney Swift	Yellow Warbler
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Magnolia Warbler
Belted Kingfisher	Myrtle Warbler
Flicker	Black-throated Green Warbler
Hairy Woodpecker	Chestnut-sided Warbler

Downy Woodpecker	Black-poll Warbler
Kingbird	Pine Warbler
Crested Flycatcher	Prairie Warbler
Phoebe	Yellow Palm Warbler
Least Flycatcher	Oven-bird
Tree Swallow	Northern Water-Thrush
Bank Swallow	Northern Yellow-throat
Barn Swallow	Canada Warbler
Cliff Swallow	American Redstart
Blue Jay	English Sparrow
Crow	Bobolink
Black-capped Chickadee	Meadowlark
House Wren	Red-wing
Prairie Marsh Wren	Baltimore Oriole
Short-billed Marsh Wren	Bronzed Grackle
Catbird	Cowbird
Brown Thrasher	Scarlet Tanager
Robin	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Wood Thrush	Purple Finch
Hermit Thrush	Goldfinch
Veery	Red-eyed Towhee
Bluebird	Savannah Sparrow
Starling	Vesper Sparrow
Yellow-throated Vireo	Chipping Sparrow
Blue-headed Vireo	Field Sparrow
Red-eyed Vireo	White-crowned Sparrow
Warbling Vireo	White-throated Sparrow
Black and White Warbler	Lincoln's Sparrow
Golden-winged Warbler	Swamp Sparrow
	Song Sparrow

THE SHOOTING SEASON OF 1935 IN ESSEX COUNTY

EDWARD BABSON

It is pretty generally conceded by gunners in this locality, that the gunning season is becoming poorer and poorer with each succeeding year. This not only applies to the wild-fowlers, but to the upland-game hunters as well, sorry as I am to have to record it. And yet looking at conditions as they are, I can see little change for improved shooting in years to come.

Nevertheless, with the opening of the wildfowl season on the 21st of October, and for a few days thereafter, more "summer" Black Ducks were shot than has been the case in three past seasons. This was not due so much to any increase in the number of these birds this season, but rather to the strict (and contemptuously denounced) migratory game regulations that prohibited using live decoys and sneak float sculling. This compelled the successful duck hunters to stalk the birds in marshy creeks and sloughs. The shooting hours from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. also contributed towards making this method of hunting more successful, I think. At any rate, it was the "one gallus hunter" who seemed to benefit, for once, by this year's regulations. Not only were there more "summer" Black Ducks shot, but many more Green-winged Teal were taken by this same class of hunters than for a good many seasons. One local man informs me that he had better duck shooting than he has experienced in the last twenty years. In a thirty day open season he says he killed sixty Black Ducks.

The effectiveness of the protection afforded Canada Geese by prohibiting the use of live decoys and sculling sneak floats beyond 100 feet from the shore may be judged by my saying that so far as I am aware there was not a goose shot here this season. This is a most unusual thing for this locality, as you must realize. On the other hand there were but few geese here this fall, probably two hundred would be no more than I have observed here this season. The easterly storm early in November brought along a normal flight of Brant, that congregated in the mouth of the Essex River for a day or two before moving on. As with the geese, no Brant were shot hereabouts this year with the shooting regulations as they were.

I flushed a single Woodcock during the open season on them and accosted but one hunter who had one Woodcock he had bagged during that period, although prior to the season's opening I had observed quite a number of scattering birds in various covers in this locality.

The flight of "Jacksnipe" was also late and inconsequential. Only a very few were shot on the salt marshes, and always snipe on the edges of salt marshes seem wild and hard to approach.

My observations on the flight of shorebirds leads me to believe that their numbers were not up to usual in recent years.

Out of a total of 400 young banded pheasants released in covers adjacent to Newburyport by the Sportman's Club, an actual return of bands accounts for only 47 of them being shot during the open season. Pheasant shooting throughout the rest of my district did not even compare with that obtained by gunners in this locality. Partridges were reported to be fairly numerous, though rather spotty, and some fair shooting was had by those seeking it.

Some idea of the depredations committed by ground predators to game birds and mammals can well be imagined when one fox-trapper in the Town of Newbury reports that up to date he has trapped over sixty red-foxes in that town this winter; Newbury being one of the few towns to have set aside the provisions of the anti-steel trap law recently.



MARSH HAWK, DUCK HAWK, AND TEAL

S. G. EMILIO

On two occasions this fall I have been an interested observer, at Clarks Pond, Ipswich, of the above-mentioned two hawks and some fresh-water ducks, mainly teal. On the first visit which I shall mention in some detail, I was accompanied by Mr. Griscom and Mr. Low of this Club.

At Clark's in early fall one may usually find a Marsh Hawk or two. This year the pond has harbored an unusually good number of fresh water ducks and several times I have observed, as on October 1, the date of the first of the two noteworthy visits, the behavior of the teal and the hawk. On the approach of the low flying Marsh Hawk while making its intermittent flights around the shore of the pond, the ducks, if too closely approached, take wing for a hundred yards or so and settle again on the water. It has been evident many times that they do not fear this slow-flying raptor while they are a-wing but rather mistrust his presence immediately overhead if they are on the water.

On October 1, while we were at the pond a Duck Hawk appeared, rather characteristically, out of nowhere. The shore birds present, as one would expect, took wing and left the vicinity. Presently the falcon became interested, playfully or otherwise, in the small ducks, which had rapidly gathered in two compact groups or "rafts" of about fifty birds each. The hawk plunged from about forty feet in the air downward towards the ducks only to zoom upward again to the same elevation with scarcely a flap of the wings to repeat the plunge again and again. The hawk seemed particularly interested in any outlying bird or straggler. The ducks directly in line with the hawk's plunge would dive with a splash and with astounding speed at just the last available instant and pop up again as quicky. Not one of the birds in the menaced groups took wing. Even the swift flying Blue-wings knew where they were safest. This behavior was duplicated on my second visit.

On the first occasion, after the Duck Hawk had made a few plunges at the ducks, a brown Marsh Hawk came along. Playfully or otherwise he engaged the falcon for scarcely more than a moment in aerial evolutions which I cannot describe, then each went its own way. But on the second occasion the story is different. The falcon had been menacing the ducks when, as before, the Marsh Hawk came along. Again I cannot tell what happened; I only know that one moment both birds were in the air a few feet above the water, the next, the Marsh Hawk was in the water.

The Duck Hawk flew off leisurely and a sub-adult Herring Gull took after it with much "swearing" and forced the hawk to put on speed and dodge considerably to avoid its obviously wrathful pursuer. Eventually it came to rest in the elm tree on the edge of the pond.

But to return to our Marsh Hawk. At first it floated with wings and tail held up out of the water, obviously not stunned but looking rather surprised. It made, after a while, several half-hearted and wholly ineffectual attempts to take the air and then gradually lowered its wings and tail and became more submerged until only its head and shoulders were visible. The bird was clearly getting water-logged and I wondered if I would have to wade out to retrieve the specimen when with little apparent effort it rose from the water and flew to a nearby musk-rat house.



MEETING A REAL ORNITHOLOGIST

WILLARD B. PORTER

In the passing of Dr. Charles Wendell Townsend the Essex County Ornithological Club lost a member whose ability, both as a physician and as a student of bird life, was recognized not only throughout this country but abroad as well. In addition to those qualifications he also possessed a personality which reflected, as it were, his deep scientific interest in the feathered friends of mankind.

As illustrative of this it has long given me great pleasure to recall my first meeting with the Doctor which incident, in the subsequent years, also caused him many a smile and chuckle when I reviewed it with him.

Back in 1916, shortly before the formation of this Club, it was my good fortune to see, on Baldpate Hill in Topsfield, a flock of birds of a species I did not recognize (which was not wholly surprising). Upon returning home I consulted my books and came to the conclusion they were Evening Grosbeaks. I telephoned my friend Ralph Lawson who expressed much interest because, not only had these birds not been seen hereabouts for some years, but at a meeting of the Nuttall Ornithological Club that same week the species had been reported from Brookline and Cambridge and the reports had caused considerable discussion.

A few nights later a meeting was held, at the Peabody Museum in Salem, to organize the Essex County Ornithological Club and I was invited to attend, which I did. As I entered the room I saw Mr. Lawson talking with a pleasant-faced man and the former called me saying, "I want you to meet Dr. Charles Wendell Townsend. Doctor, this is the man who made the observation of the Evening Grosbeaks."

"Did you make notes at the time?" was the good Doctor's response to the introduction, instead of the customary "Glad to meet you".

"Why no, I didn't" I stammered.

"You should have. Don't trust your memory" said the Doctor. "Notes taken at the time are more to be relied upon than one's memory. Don't forget that next time. Do you think you could identify them now?"

Frankly, I was flabbergasted, but I said "I think so".

"Well, let's see if you can" retorted the Doctor and upstairs we went to the Museum. As we went to the cabinets in which the splendid collection of Essex County bird reposes, the Doctor with scientific characteristics said "Now see if you can pick out an Evening Grosbeak, but don't look at the labels".

That was certainly "putting me on the spot," but I came back with "I'm not that kind of a lady, Doctor" and, although this admonition somewhat dimmed my eyesight with feelings akin to wrath, I started my identification stunt while the others looked on with much amusement.

Finally, without "looking at the labels", I saw a bird which looked like those I had observed in Topsfield and I said "I don't know whether that is a fillyloo-bird or an Evening Grosbeak, but that is the bird I saw, Doctor".

"That's an Evening Grosbeak, all right" said the Doctor. "I congratulate you."

And thus I qualified as a member of this Club and also, let me say, came to know and revere one of the finest men it has been my privilege to meet.



HARK! HARK! THE LONGSPUR

NORMAN R. BROWN

In Danvers, in the area bounded by Endicott Street, the Crane River, Ash Street and Sylvan, there are gently sloping fields, a high rocky knoll, ploughed lands and low meadows. Here each winter and early spring, bands of Northern Horned Larks, and sometimes, flocks of Snow Buntings, fly about and feed.

In this territory, during the first three months of 1934, I heard, several times, a note quite unlike anything I had ever heard from a Horned Lark. It was a hoarse, chattering call which seemed to come from a lark-sized bird that was forever lagging behind his Lark companions as they took to the air. Twice the note came from a bird flying alone, circling about in great distress, apparently calling for the lost flock. The sound corresponded closely enough to R. Hoffman's "harsh and rattling *chirr*" of the Lapland Longspur. I began to look especially for this bird.

On the one occasion, January 6th, that I was able to glimpse a Lapland Longspur in a flock of Horned Larks, I was disappointed in not hearing any notes which were different from those of the Larks. Whatever sounds the Longspur may have made when the birds went up were lost in the general whistling of the flock. To add to my confusion of sight and sound, there was in that flock a Horned Lark with white markings—a Lark which must have been a Prairie.

So here was the situation. Flying about the fields was a flock of Horned Larks containing a probable Prairie and at least one Longspur. One member of the flock—perhaps an unidentified species—was giving a hoarse, chattering call. Although my guess was a Longspur, how could I appear before the eagle-eyed Inquisitors of the Round Table without more evidence? Had I seen the bird make the note? Well, then?

The next year, either I became increasingly proficient in finding Longspurs or the flocks were changing rapidly; for, having seen one Longspur on March 23rd, I proceeded to find two Longspurs on March 30th, and three birds on March 31st.

It was on this last occasion that I was lucky enough to have both the sun and wind at my back and to get in such a position that the flock as they fed across the field were working nearer and nearer all the time. I was able to observe the birds for nearly an hour.

The Larks raised their heads from time to time and looked directly at me, presenting a fine view of their contrasting black and yellow markings, but the sparrow-like Longspurs squatted

and crept and kept their heads down, and were very often lost from sight in the hollows between the grass tufts or in the furrows of the cultivated land.

Occasional glimpses were sufficient, however, to check the various markings and to note that one of the Longspurs had a great deal more black on the upper breast than the others. Although the Larks were continually chasing the two lighter marked Longspurs, they seemed to leave the heavier marked bird entirely alone. I hoped that this bird would get into an open space where I could observe him more clearly and at last he left the flock and ran over to a depression in the meadow where water had collected in a little pool. He took a quick bath and then sat on the edge of the pool and preened himself.

He was indeed brightly marked. He appeared to have his full spring plumage. The upper breast was a deep black that extended entirely up the throat. His crown was black, also. The half-collar on the bird's neck was rich chestnut.

At last I became so chilled and cramped from kneeling in one position that I stood up. One or two Larks called sharp warnings. The rest of the flock took up the calling and went into the air. One Lark remained, and so did the brightly-plumaged Longspur.

Then for the first time the Longspur stretched his neck and looked around. The Lark was already looking intently at me. They both sprang into the air, and the Longspur gave the hoarse chattering call that I had heard at odd times the year before and had not been able to place.

Off they went, the Lark and the Longspur, to join the circling flock.



ORNITHOLOGICAL SIDELIGHTS OF A MOTOR TRIP THROUGH THE WEST

CAMPBELL BOSSON

Starting June 22d Mrs. Bosson and I motored to the Pacific Coast and back taking twelve weeks for the trip. We stopped frequently to enjoy my birds and her flowers but the trip was not intended as an ornithological one, and we probably missed more good birds than we saw. It is difficult and somewhat discouraging to stop a car going at a good speed, back up to a point where you last saw a small brown bird and then, assuming that you can recognize the spot, find that the small brown bird has gone to parts unknown. I think this was the reason that we did not identify a single Dickcissel and why many other of the smaller birds were not observed. On the other hand a Red-headed Woodpecker on a telegraph pole, two or three Mourning Doves on a wire are conspicuous and can be identified without even slowing the car; which is probably why these larger birds seemed so much more common.

Through Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, Red-wings, Mourning Doves and Red-headed Woodpeckers were the characteristic birds and to the westward, Brewer Blackbirds. Mourning Doves were sometimes seen singly, sometimes in pairs and often in trios. In Indiana and Illinois we noticed a difference in the song of the Meadowlark and thought we were hearing the western species but when we reached Nebraska we realized that we had previously only heard a variation of the Eastern Meadowlark's song. I have no quarrel with those who love the song of the eastern bird but it has a strident quality which grates on my ears while I find the liquid notes of the Western are entirely pleasant.

Along the main routes birds pay a heavy toll to the speed of the automobiles and you see the plumage of the Meadowlarks, Red-headed Woodpeckers and Mourning Doves flattened out along the road, but I do not remember seeing any Blackbirds.

As we reached the base of the mountains all but the Brewer Black-birds grew scarce and in the foothills at about 4,500 feet elevation we met an almost new set of birds. The song of the Towhee was shorter and enough different so that we had to look at the bird to be sure what it was. While looking for the Towhee a Lazuli Bunting sang from the top of a low bush; a bird strangely difficult to identify when you consider his conspicuous marking. In the woods we met our first Western Tanager. It is not a common bird and seems to like more open woods than does the Scarlet Tanager.

The Yellowstone Canyon is famous for its Fish Hawks and we watched them at length. We saw two of their nests and in both cases one of the parents was standing on the nest holding its wings out to shade the young from the intense midday sun.

In Glacier Park we saw several Golden Eagles at moderate distance. As we left the Park towards the end of July the young gophers were just venturing out into the open and what a feast that meant for the Marsh Hawks. Every few miles a Marsh Hawk would rise either carrying a young gopher in its talons or leaving one on or beside the road. This hawk is a very characteristic bird of the western plains. In spite of the statement in Mrs. Bailey's book that the Prairie Falcon is the characteristic hawk I did not identify a single Falcon, but Marsh Hawks were exceedingly common.

Red-shafted Flickers were fairly common wherever there were trees to support them but unlike the Red-headed Woodpeckers they could not seem to thrive on telegraph poles. We saw on two occasions the western representative of the Canada Jay. Steller's Jay is also a very interesting bird which becomes very tame. Given any encouragement it will eat food from one's hand and is often a nuisance to the camper and to people who eat out of doors. With their black heads and crests and dark blue backs they are quite stunning birds, especially in the dull light of a thick forest.

The western Chickadee with the white line through his black cap gives one quite a start as his notes and habits resemble the eastern so closely that you expect to see the usual solid black cap.

We spent an hour or more at Patrick's Point on the coast of Northern California looking at the long files of cormorants flying up and down the coast and watching the birds perched on the rocks as motionless as statues. More interesting, however, were the pelicans which flew along the coast, usually in threes and fours. They would cover perhaps 50 feet in four very heavy flaps of their wings, then sail with outspread pinions about the same distance and then flap again. Their efforts to light on a rock were most amusing as they usually misjudged the distance and overshot the rock. Sometimes they did not get quite far enough so that they had to start flapping again, make a wide circle and come back. After all this manoeuvring they frequently found another Pelican sitting on the spot they had picked out for themselves and were told to go elsewhere. When they did find a place to land it took them a half a minute or more to stretch their wings, folding and unfolding them until they had all the feathers adjusted, then to pull their long necks in and out until they had every feather arranged just as they wanted it. After that they apparently went to sleep, at least they appeared absolutely motionless for a long

time. All we saw were flying or motionless. We saw none fishing or swimming.

Deep woods never seem to attract birds so it is perhaps not surprising that the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees had a few birds, especially since the underbrush is scarcer than it is in most woods. The ornithological highlight of our stay was a White-headed Woodpecker which flattened itself on the trunk of a huge "big tree" just outside of our window and spent fully fifteen to twenty minutes examining every crack in the bark. During the trip we saw one Lewis' Woodpecker but, much to my disappointment, we did not see any of the other western woodpeckers.

We motored along Mono Lake for five or ten miles where there were great numbers of grebes and phalaropes and we were told that this Lake is so alkaline that nothing would live in it. It would seem, however, that there must be something to support all the grebes and phalaropes that we saw swimming there. We met phalaropes again at Great Salt Lake although in much smaller numbers.

Coming home through Kansas and Missouri we saw but one or two Red-headed Woodpeckers. I wondered if they bred as far south as that or whether the drought had driven them away temporarily or permanently. Another characteristic bird of the west is the Black-billed Magpie. His long black tail and prominent white markings make him conspicuous and easy to identify.

Of the hummingbirds which we saw, only one would stay still long enough to permit a careful examination and that must have been a female but I am not yet certain of its species. It may have been a Rufous for it exhibited the interest in scarlet which Mrs. Bailey listed as characteristic of the bird, but I suspect that that interest in scarlet is true of most of the family.

ANNOTATED LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN 1935

S. G. EMILIO, RECORDER.

As in past years, we give a brief summary of the weather conditions prevailing during the year.

January, in spite of a warm wave during the first part of the second week, averaged four degrees below normal in temperature. The precipitation, which was partly rain, was half again as much as usual. It was a severe winter month. February was quite typical of that month of the year. March was abnormally cold until mid-month. A sharp rise in the temperature on the 16th brought the first migration wave of birds and there was a smaller one about a week later. Precipitation was scanty and the month closed with the average temperature three degrees above normal. April was consistently cool for the first ten days then a severe cyclonic storm came from the lower Mississippi valley. From the 26th to the 28th a pronounced warm spell brought a fine wave of migrants. The month was unusually wet. May also began cooler than usual and there was no pronounced warm wave of consequence until the closing days of the month. The average temperature was two degrees below normal. Rainfall was very scanty. June was cool and wet but without prolonged storms and so, probably favorable to nesting birds. It did rain heavily about the 9th and again a week later.

July and August were sub-normal in rainfall and close to normal in warmth. Unlike August 1934 there were no cool spells and no perceptible waves of land migrants. September passed without extremes of any sort though it was fairly cool on the 23d and 24th. It was a good month to be afield. October was also an interesting time to be afield. It was an exceptionally dry month and there was a long delayed cold snap on the 8th which brought down a fine wave of migrants. November departed on the up side, from normal, in temperature but birdlife was less in evidence than usual. This was true also of December which was one of the coldest and driest on record. The closing month of the year was notable for the flight of Redpolls, the first of consequence since 1922.

Common Loon. Regularly observed until June 2. Stragglers were reported on June 16, 17, and July 19 by Safford from Plum Island. July 29 to September, perhaps only summering birds. September 5 on, migrants.

Pacific Loon. This bird is still a Hypothetical. Griscom and Charles M. Chase tried in vain to secure a specimen at the

mouth of the Merrimack on February 10. A fairly close view was obtained and the opinions of the observers strengthened regarding its identity.

Red-throated Loon. Unreported until March 17 and not again until the fall migration, September 24. Unusually scarce.

Holboell's Grebe. Another rare bird this year. Seen January 20 at Rockport by Dr. Tousey and not again reported until March 23 and finally, April 21; October 20 on, a few only.

Horned Grebe. Not common to March 20; October 20. Safford reports birds, probably of this species, much later in the spring and earlier in the fall.

Pied-billed Grebe. March 17, Newburyport, H. H. Poor and L. R. Talbot, to November 10.

Wilson's Petrel. June 9, off Marblehead, 30 birds seen by J. L. Ward and R. M. Hinchman.

Gannet. Again only one spring date April 28, one adult bird; September 2, 8-10 miles off Cape Ann, Tousey, to December 1, Cape Ann, Griscom and party.

European Cormorant. March 23; September 2, Salvages, off Rockport, two birds Tousey, and obvious migrants September 21.

Double-crested Cormorant. April 14 to May 26; June 28 Curtis and Foster report three at Manchester; August 4 to November 19.

Great Blue Heron. February 3, Ipswich, one bird seen by Tousey. Migrants, April 5 to May 26; stragglers again reported June 14 and 16; migrants, July 4 to November 11 and a very late bird on Plum Island, December 24, O. K. Scott.

American Egret. July 6 to October 1. J. A. Hagar reports six birds on August 22, four being the maximum of all other reports. Seen only on the Ipswich and Rowley marshes.

Little Blue Heron. Only one reported, July 17, Ipswich, Griscom.

Eastern Green Heron. April 28 to October 13, Ipswich and West Newbury, and October 19, Topsfield, Foye. These two fall dates are extensions of the period of occurrence.

Black-crowned Night Heron. March 16 to November 11, and a straggler December 24, Scott.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron. September 17, Ipswich, Griscom, Hagar and others.

American Bittern. March 31, Lynnfield, to November 16, Plum Island.

Eastern Least Bittern. Heard at Lynnfield May 26 by Griscom and others; five, a family, seen there July 11 also by Griscom; reported from the Wenham swamp July 17 and 31 by Phillips.

Eastern Glossy Ibis. April 28 to May 19. The status of this species is discussed elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Common Canada Goose. Hundreds were reported flying north to the Merrimack River and turning inland on February 2, 3, and 4. The Coast Guard reported seeing geese off and on all the month. February 22, 5 flying south over Plum Island, Emilio and party; February 24, 50 ditto, Griscom and party; February 25, 30 flying north, Safford; March 1, 3, 6, 8, 10 and daily thereafter, Safford, to May 17, two birds only, Safford; October 15 to November 10, extremely few birds, in marked contrast to the spring flight of thousands.

American Brant. April 1, five birds, Safford; November 10, sixteen birds, seen from Plum Island, S. H. Low and party. These two reports are all for the year except an allusion to birds in the Essex River in early November by Babson.

Common Mallard. January 6, Newburyport, four drakes were seen with Black Ducks by Griscom and party, to April 28; September 24 to December 8, only occasional birds reported. A rare migrant.

Red-legged Black Duck. The last spring report is April 28; September 22 on.

Common Black Duck. Breeds locally and normally present every month in the year but strangely scarce late this fall.

Gadwall. March 20 and 24; September 29 to October 17. Very few birds seen, usually only one at a time.

European Widgeon. No wholly satisfactory identification of this species has been made this year, as no adult male appeared. On October 1, however, and again on the 19th, single birds, probably of this kind, were seen at Ipswich. On the latter date the bird flew fairly closely overhead and the axillars appeared to the observers to be dusky and not white as on the very similar American Widgeon or Baldpate. This bird, as well as the one seen October 1, was much more ruddy than the nearby Baldpates.

Baldpate. March 17 to 31; September 17 to November 3. Not uncommon.

American Pintail. March 11 to April 26; August 22 to October 24, and December 31.

European Teal. A local specimen of this species has not yet been secured, hence, in conformity to our arbitrary rule, no sight record may be considered as establishing the fact of an occurrence. Nevertheless on March 20 at Newburyport the writer saw a teal with a horizontal white stripe on the folded wing but was unable to determine the presence or absence

of the familiar white crescent characteristic of the Green-winged. Fortunately, Griscom and F. H. Allen saw this bird soon after and stalked it to within gun-shot (without a gun!) and fully confirmed its identity as the adult male European Teal. It was consorting with a female, presumably of its species. Four days later Griscom and Wendell Taber saw (in all probability) the same bird. Green-wings were present on both occasions for comparison.

Green-winged Teal. March 17 to April 30; August 31 to December 9. Surprisingly numerous in the fall.

Blue-winged Teal. March 24 to May 1; July 27, Griscom, to October 17. Also unexpectedly numerous in the fall.

Shoveller. October 1 to October 27. One and two birds were repeatedly seen at Clark's Pond and the Artichoke.

Wood Duck. March 17 to October 28.

Redhead. October 20 to 27, one or two birds at the Artichoke Sanctuary.

Ring-necked Duck. March 31 to April 7; September 22 to November 22. On the last date Tousey reports the astonishing number of fifteen birds of this species at Wenham Lake.

Canvas-back. March 17, Newburyport, one female, Griscom; March 20, two females, and finally on March 24, one. Only in 1931 has this species ever before been detected here in the spring.

Greater Scaup Duck. May 10; September 24, on. Numbers sub-normal.

Lesser Scaup Duck. April 21, a pair was seen in Wenham Lake at close range by Emilio. The purple head of the drake was clearly visible. No others have been reported.

American Golden-eye. May 12; October 20. A lone drake was seen in Newburyport harbor June 23 and September 2. This species has maintained its numbers fairly well.

Barrow's Golden-eye. March 24; December 29. No more than two drakes reported at any time from the Lynn region. On February 22 one was seen at Rockport by Taber and J. H. Conkey, and on the 24th another was seen in Newburyport harbor by Emilio, Griscom and others.

Buffle-head. April 28; October 11. Much less common than in many past years.

Old-squaw. May 10; October 27. Also, relatively scarce.

Eastern Harlequin Duck. January 6, two; February 10, two; February 22, one, all near the Salvages, off Rockport.

American Eider. February 10; two drakes; November 17, on.

White-winged Scoter. June 2; August 17. By far the commonest scoter.

Surf-Scoter. May 22; September 24.

American Scoter. May 22; September 17.

Ruddy Duck. October 14 to November 24.

Hooded Merganser. March 31 to April 28, Griscom and party (a new late date), September 29 to October 27.

American Merganser. Present in lower Merrimack all winter, to April 7; October 27.

Red-breasted Merganser. June 1; October 6. Tousey also reported the species off Cape Ann, September 2.

Eastern Goshawk. February 3; September 24, Newbury, an immature, S. H. Low, Griscom and Emilio. Unusually common to the end of the year.

Sharp-shinned Hawk. A few reported during the year.

Cooper's Hawk. Even scarcer than the Sharp-shinned.

Northern Red-tailed Hawk. February 22, March 17; September 17, 24, and December 22.

Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident. Rare in winter.

Broad-winged Hawk. April 21 to September 24. On the latter date a migrant group of twenty was seen over Topsfield.

American Rough-legged Hawk. March 24; November 4. Safford also reports this species September 8, 16, 17, and 26, and not again until November 4. September dates are very early, almost unprecedented.

Golden Eagle. Babson reports seeing a sub-adult in Amesbury in February.

Gray Sea Eagle. There is only one specimen for all New England, and that not a local one, yet it is highly probable that Lawson and his son Frank B. closely approached a bird of this species on the ice in Newburyport harbor on February 10. This bird had a white tail but a dusky head. Obviously a bird for the Hypothetical List.

Southern Bald Eagle. Many dates of occurrence of eagles have been reported this year, at least four times the usual number. The writer saw two at Gloucester on February 10, and on the same day at Newburyport, at least four more on the harbor ice. Babson reports seeing eagles seventeen times during the winter. The severe weather doubtless drove northern and inland birds to the open water of the New England coast. Very likely some of these were of the northern race.

Marsh Hawk. One January record. March 17 to November 11, and three wintering records in December, which was cold but without snow.

American Osprey. April 7 to June 2; July 28 to October 21.

Black Gyr Falcon. February 10, Griscom and Lawson saw momentarily, over Milk Island, a bird probably of this species. February 24, very likely the same bird flew from Milk to Thatcher's Island past a boat-load of observers, including Griscom of this Club and a dozen others.

Duck Hawk. March 17 to May 1; August 13 to December 8.

Eastern Pigeon Hawk. April 28 to June 2; September 2 to October 13.

Northern Sparrow Hawk. Resident. Very scarce during early part of year.

Eastern Ruffed Grouse. Resident. Rather unusually common this year.

Bob White. Occasionally reported, the last September 8.

Ring-necked Pheasant. Resident.

Virginia Rail. May 11 to October 6, and a straggler seen on the ice at Danvers, December 29, after the most severe freeze-up of all the scanty surface waters in many years.

. Sora Rail. May 11 to October 17.

Florida Gallinule. October 13, West Newbury, Griscom and Hagar. The only bird seen the entire year.

American Coot. April 7, one bird only at Ipswich; October 6 to November 12.

Piping Plover. April 7 to September 22. Rare.

Semipalmated Plover. May 12 to June 2; July 5 to October 27.

Killdeer. March 9 to November 19. Increasing, somewhat.

Golden Plover. August 31 to November 8. More than usual reported.

Black-bellied Plover. April 30, Newburyport, one bird, Griscom, (new early date) to June 12; July 24 to November 16.

Ruddy Turnstone. May 22 to June 2; July 19 to September 24.

American Woodcock. March 16 to October 16.

Wilson's Snipe. Wintering in spite of the severe weather at Danvers, seen January 13 and 20; March 23 to April 28; August 22 to November 19.

Hudsonian Curlew. May 1, Ipswich, two birds, Hagar, (a new early date) to May 24; July 5 to October 3. Practically all the reports of this bird have come from Safford on Plum Island, where a straggler was observed by him June 13, an unprecedented date.

Upland Plover. April 28 to September 1. This bird continues to breed in fair numbers in the Newburyport region.

Spotted Sandpiper. May 9 to September 30. Few reported.

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper. May 12 to May 26; July 20 to October 1.

- Eastern Willett. July 27, August 8, October 1 and October 2.
Also scarce. The July date is of one bird seen on Plum Island by Griscom.
- Greater Yellow-legs. April 23 to June 13; July 5 (unusually early) to November 10.
- Lesser Yellow-legs. May 12, one bird, Griscom and party; July 5 to October 27, seventeen birds, S. H. Low, Griscom and party. The species has remained in numbers very late this year.
- American Knot. May 22 to May 26; September 5 to September 24. Scarce this year.
- Purple Sandpiper. May 22; November 17. Wintering species.
- Pectoral Sandpiper. July 25 to October 31.
- White-rumped Sandpiper. May 26, one; August 7 to Nov. 11.
- Baird's Sandpiper. This rather rare migrant was seen August 25, September 5 and September 8.
- Least Sandpiper. May 13 to June 5; July 2 to October 13, one, Hagar.
- Red-backed Sandpiper. April 28, Newburyport, one, Griscom and party, (new early date) to May 26; September 24 to November 16.
- Eastern Dowitcher. April 28 to June 2; July 5 to October 14, Newbury, two, Hagar, (a new late date).
- Stilt Sandpiper. On July 17 and 18, Safford reported the bird from Plum Island and July 21, Griscom saw it in Newbury; all three occurrences are earlier than the previous extreme date of July 22; to October 14, Ipswich, two, Hagar, (a new late date by over ten days). Unusually numerous this year.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper. May 12 to June 11; July 9 to October 29.
- Western Sandpiper. September 5 to September 8.
- Marbled Godwit. September 6, Plum Island, three, Safford.
- Hudsonian Godwit. September 29 to November 3. At least five birds present.
- Sanderling. May 22 to May 31; July 19 to November 19.
- Wilson's Phalarope. August 31, two, to September 22.
- Northern Phalarope. May 26 to September 2, off Cape Ann in both cases.
- Pomarine Jaeger. July 8, off Cape Ann, S. A. Elliott, Jr., August 4, Plum Island, Griscom, and August 31, Newburyport, (Plum Island) Emilio, Southack and Tousey.
- Parasitic Jaeger. August 31.
- Glaucous Gull. May 12; December 19. Wilkinson also reports an immature present off Plum Island, in July.

- Iceland Gull. April 28; November 10, Ipswich, one, Bosson (a new early date).
- Great Black-backed Gull. Reported every month in the year. Several score are often present off Cape Ann in winter.
- American Herring Gull. Abundant resident. Again, this year, the severe freeze-up of coastal waters forced the species to forage far inland to dumps, back yards and other open spaces for refuse.
- “Kumlien’s Gull.” On January 14 and April 7, this form, or hybrid was reported.
- Ring-billed Gull. Observed fairly regularly to June 2. Subsequently seen only on June 23, July 17 and September 5.
- Laughing Gull. April 27 to June 25; August 22 to September 12. Less frequently reported than usual.
- Bonaparte’s Gull. Unusually irregular and uncommon. None reported in February, March or July.
- Little Gull. Another Hypothetical. July 28, Plum Island, Griscom and Tudor Richards saw one; August 31, at the mouth of the Merrimack; Emilio, Southack and Tousey saw an adult a-wing, in perfect light and at close range.
- Ivory Gull. This bird is not entirely new to the County but it is about eighty-five years since the first and only specimen was taken here. Elsewhere in this issue is a full account of the observation made on January 13, at Ipswich Beach, by Lawson
- Atlantic Kittiwake. February 10; November 10, on. A wintering, pelagic species.
- Forster’s Tern. July 25, Newburyport, an adult was seen by Griscom and Emilio. This appears to be the earliest date of occurrence.
- Common Tern. May 16 to October 6.
- Arctic Tern. May 19, Tousey reports seeing four; July 25 and July 28.
- Roseate Tern. May 17, Newburyport, Allen, to June 16; July 25 to September 5.
- Caspian Tern. May 4, Newburyport, one, Curtis, to May 12, Griscom and party. Only two other spring records known, 1922 and 1928.
- Black Tern. June 2; August 1 to September 23, Ipswich, Wilkinson (a new late date).
- Razor-billed Auk. The only report for the year was of a bird seen near the mouth of the Essex River on November 29 by Dr. E. R. P. Janvrin.
- Brunnich’s Murre. Fairly common to February 24; November 17 on, rare.

- Dovekie. Common to February 24; November 18, first birds reported had been blown ashore by an easterly storm.
- Black Guillemot. February 24; December 1. Not common.
- Rock Dove. Permanent nuisance.
- Eastern Mourning Dove. Several known to have wintered at Danvers and Andover. March 17 to October 2.
- Yellow-billed Cuckoo. May 26 to July 1. No later reports.
- Black-billed Cuckoo. May 18 to August 15. Not a much better record than for the rarer Yellow-billed.
- Eastern Screech Owl. Resident. More reported than usual.
- Great Horned Owl. Resident. One was taken December 12 in the thickly settled part of Salem. It was materially paler than local birds and probably came from some distance north-westward.
- Snowy Owl. March 20; November 25.
- Northern Barred Owl. Resident and often heard in Boxford.
- Long-eared Owl. Resident. Three only reported.
- Short-eared Owl. March 17; October 4 on. Safford also reports the bird on the unprecedented date of July 30, Plum Island.
- Saw-whet Owl. Definite occurrences only on February 22 and October 13.
- Eastern Whip-poor-will. April 28 to September 19.
- Eastern Nighthawk. May 19 to September 17.
- Chimney Swift. April 27 to September 12.
- Ruby-throated Hummingbird. May 12 to September 17.
- Belted Kingfisher. Wintering at Lawrence, February 2. April 6 to November 11 and again wintering December 1 and December 22.
- Northern Flicker. Resident. March 17 on, common.
- Northern Pileated Woodpecker. February 9, Lockwood; April 16, May 5, May 11, November 2, Wolfe; December 1, Lawson; all in Boxford.
- Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. April 21 to May 10; September 21 to October 6.
- Eastern Hairy Woodpecker. Resident. Very rare in December.
- Northern Downy Woodpecker. Resident.
- Eastern Kingbird. April 28, Nahant, one, to September 10. Common.
- Arkansas Kingbird. October 17, Ipswich, Emilio, Griscom and Low.
- Northern Crested Flycatcher. May 10 to July 28.
- Eastern Phoebe. March 17 to October 17.
- Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. May 26 and September 17, West Newbury, Griscom, are the only records. On the latter date the specimen was collected.

- Alder Flycatcher. May 29 to July 28. Rare summer resident.
- Least Flycatcher. May 10 to August 29. The "chebec" note was heard on the latter date.
- Wood Pewee. May 22 to September 15.
- Northern Horned Lark. May 1, nine birds seen by F. H. Allen and Dr. Tyler (a new late date); October 8. Strangely rare in the fall.
- Prairie Horned Lark. Until winter specimens are secured, January and early February reports must be considered hypothetical. March 17 to June 30, a rather abbreviated season, but there were no later reports.
- Tree Swallow. March 17 to October 6, and November 10. On the last date one was seen with Barn Swallows in West Newbury and several others in Newburyport, by Griscom and party.
- Bank Swallow. April 28 to September 5.
- Rough-winged Swallow. May 5 to July 21. We no longer lack evidence of successful nesting of this species. A young bird was taken from the West Peabody pair while the Fay Estate birds brought off seven young and then the nest was dug out by Granger as recorded elsewhere in this issue.
- Barn Swallow. April 21 to October 6 and stragglers November 8 and November 10. Safford saw the species on Plum Island, November 8; the Recorder saw four on Cape Ann, November 10 and Griscom, Low and party saw several in the Newburyport region that day.
- Northern Cliff Swallow. April 28 to August 28. There was a very marked migration in July, Griscom reporting one hundred migrant birds as early as July 6.
- Purple Martin. May 12 and August 22 are the only dates reported—a couple of birds seen each time.
- Northern Blue Jay. Resident. Not quite so abundant as last year.
- Eastern Crow. Resident. Spring migration reported by Safford as early as March 6.
- Black-capped Chickadee. Resident. Very common this fall and winter.
- Brown-capped Chickadee, (in all probability *littoralis*). December 22, Ipswich Beach, two birds seen by Lawson.
- White-breasted Nuthatch. Two were reported in February then none until September 22. From then until the end of the year it appeared to be even more common than during the past two years. Technically it is a resident.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch. August 4 on.
- Brown Creeper. Uncommonly scarce. April 28; September 24.

- Eastern House Wren. April 27 to September 29. Locally common.
- Eastern Winter Wren. April 20 to April 28; September 29 to October 18. A late August report is so out of line with the expected dates that, lacking confirmation of any sort, it should not be accepted, though quite possibly the identification was correct.
- Prairie Marsh Wren. May 12 to October 1. Again, this year, in August the bird was found near salt water in the northern part of the county. Whether these were *palustris* or the local *dissaeptus* we do not know.
- Short-billed Marsh Wren. April 28 to October 6.
- Eastern Mockingbird. August 18, October 19 and October 20, all Plum Island.
- Catbird. May 4 to October 22.
- Brown Thrasher. April 28 to October 16.
- Eastern Robin. A few seen in January and February. Migrant flocks, March 17 and present in numbers to November 16. Very scarce the balance of the year.
- Wood Thrush. May 5 to September 22.
- Eastern Hermit Thrush. A wintering bird was found February 1, at Manchester, by Scott and Poor. April 21 to November 6.
- Olive-backed Thrush. May 12 to May 29; September 22 to September 24. Very few reported this year.
- Gray-cheeked Thrush. May 22 to May 26.
- Bicknell's Thrush. May 29 a bird found dead was measured by Safford.
- Veery. May 10 to July 28.
- Eastern Bluebird. March 10 to November 10 and November 29, West Newbury, three, Babson.
- Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet. April 21; October 8. Late in arriving in the fall and few in number.
- Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet. April 21 to May 12; September 24 to October 27.
- American Pipit. March 17, one, Newburyport, Scott and Poor, and April 21; September 24 to November 11.
- Cedar Waxwing. May 26, very irregularly seen until November 9.
- Northern Shrike. March 20; October 13, Boxford, Southack (a new early fall date). Rather numerous this fall.
- Migrant Shrike. March 24 and April 19; September 22, the only fall date.
- European Starling. Resident. Enormous flocks on the salt marshes from October on.
- Yellow-throated Vireo. May 11 to June 16.
- Blue-headed Vireo. April 21 to October 16.

Red-eyed Vireo. May 12 to October 8.

Eastern Warbling Vireo. May 22 to June 16. Of course the season of the Yellow-throated and the Warbling extends much later than June 16 but neither were seen at later dates.

Black and White Warbler. April 28 to September 24.

Golden-winged Warbler. May 10 to July 28, another abbreviated season.

Tennessee Warbler. May 12 to May 26.

Orange-crowned Warbler. December 29, Danvers, Emilio and Dodge. Through an 8x glass the bird appeared suprisingly yellow below, the entire underparts being suffused with that color. The bird had the Prairie Warbler trick of jerking its tail at intervals, not constantly, like the Palm Warblers.

Nashville Warbler. May 10 to October 17, Nahant, one, Low, Griscom and Emilio.

Northern Parula Warbler. May 10 to May 31 ; September 24 to October 17.

Eastern Yellow Warbler. April 28, Danvers, male heard and seen by Poor, Griscom, Emilio and others, (a new early date) to August 31.

Magnolia Warbler. May 10 to May 26 ; September 17 to October 8.

Cape May Warbler. May 12 to May 22 ; October 8, Nahant, one, Emilio (a new late date).

Black-throated Blue Warbler. May 12 to May 26 ; October 8 to October 13.

Myrtle Warbler. Migrants, April 20 to May 26 ; August 29, one, (perhaps nested locally) and September 17 to November 8. Many wintering birds present in December.

Audubon's Warbler. April 28 on Plum Island, Mr. Safford saw a "Yellow-throated Myrtle." It was observed by him in a busy flock of Myrtles for many minutes at, often, less than twenty-five feet in distance. He further remarked that it seemed to have more black on the breast than the Myrtles. This can hardly be considered as other than an Audubon's though the species is entirely unknown here and the occurrence must be considered merely hypothetical.

Black-throated Green Warbler. April 28 to October 17 and November 10, Manchester, a tail-less adult male was seen by Emilio.

Blackburnian Warbler. May 12 to July 28.

Chestnut-sided Warbler. May 9 to September 12 and October 8, Nahant, one immature female was seen by Emilio (a new late date).

Bay-breasted Warbler. May 12 and May 26 ; August 24.

- Black-poll Warbler. May 12 to June 8; September 6 to October 17.
- Northern Pine Warbler. April 21 to September 24 and December 15 to December 22, a bird seen at his feeding shelf in Wenham by Dr. Phillips.
- Northern Prairie Warbler. May 3 to September 8.
- Western Palm Warbler. September 17 to October 17. Scarce.
- Yellow Palm Warbler. April 19 to May 12; October 6 to November 11.
- Ovenbird. May 10 to September 22.
- Northern Water-Thrush. May 1 to May 29; August 15 to August 31. In addition, a bird was heard in song by Emilio and Dodge on June 16, along the upper part of Fish Brook in Boxford. This was about four miles eastward from the Andover breeding station of the last two years. A singing male was again present at Andover during the nesting season but no nest has yet been found in the County.
- Connecticut Warbler. September 17 to September 24, as often, near the Club Camp, in Boxford.
- Northern Yellow-throat. May 9 to October 17.
- Wilson's Warbler. May 26 to May 29. Rare migrant.
- Canada Warbler. May 12 to June 17. Another abbreviated season.
- American Redstart. April 28, Lynn, Moulton, Marcy and W. P. Stoddard (a new early date) to October 8.
- English Sparrow. Resident.
- Bobolink. May 10 to October 1, Lynnfield, two, Griscom and party (a new late date).
- Eastern Meadowlark. Resident. Wintered in Peabody and Danvers in spite of severe weather. Present on the salt marshes, in places, in late December. Migrants appeared March 17.
- Eastern Red-wing. March 16 to November 10 and December 2, Middleton, O. S. Pettingill, Jr. One was also present to January 3, 1935, at Andover.
- Baltimore Oriole. May 9 to September 29.
- Rusty Blackbird. March 16 to May 12; September 17 to November 3.
- Bronzed Grackle. February 10, Danvers, two, Beckford, March 14, Marblehead, hundreds, Dickson, to November 10.
- Cowbird. March 16 to November 10.
- Scarlet Tanager. May 10 to September 1.
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak. May 10 to September 1.
- Indigo Bunting. May 11 to July 11 and September 22. In spite of the ten weeks' hiatus, a dozen pair were reported throughout the County which is more than in any recent year.

Eastern Evening Grosbeak. C. F. Ropes reports six seen in Boxford on the extraordinary date of September 20, and two a few days later. Not until November 23, do we know of any more. Then two appeared at the Conleys' station in Topsfield and the last report for the year is of a female at that station November 27.

Eastern Purple Finch. Resident, but not evenly distributed seasonally or geographically. March 20 to November 20, in fair numbers.

Canadian Pine Grosbeak. One small bunch only, reported in January.

European Goldfinch. This is the last of the 1935 Hypotheticals.

In May, for three days in succession, an adult male came to the feeding station of Miss Gertrude Goldsmith at Manchester. We have no local specimen, but the bird is unmistakable.

Common Redpoll. November 19, Newbury, seven, Griscom. Increasing numbers to the end of the year.

Pine Siskin. October 13 on, several good sized flocks seen.

Eastern Goldfinch. Resident. Decidedly scarce this year.

Red Crossbill. May 19, Andover, one and November 10, Hamilton, one heard by Griscom and party.

White-winged Crossbill. October 28 to November 1, two birds seen by Hagar and Safford on Plum Island.

Red-eyed Towhee. April 29 to October 17 and November 3, Boxford, one, and December 8 to 31, Salem, one, Porter.

Ipswich Sparrow. March 24; October 17. Few, as usual, were seen.

Eastern Savannah Sparrow. March 24 (perhaps wintering birds) and April 7 to November 10. December 22, several were found wintering in the Ipswich sand dunes.

Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow. May 12, Peabody, Griscom and party saw a pair, to July 17, Ipswich, Griscom and Walcott, another pair. Between these dates four more singing males were found.

Safford reports the bird from Plum Island August 19 to 29 and September 8, but in contrast to the records given above there is no confirmation of his identification of this usually rare and obscurely marked sparrow, by any other observer.

Acadian Sparrow. May 22, Ipswich, Griscom and party (a new early date); September 22,—the only two dates reported.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow. May 22 to October 1 and November 10, Newbury, Griscom, Low and party (a new late date.)

Eastern Vesper Sparrow. March 30 to October 21.

Slate-colored Junco. May 26; September 21. Safford saw an adult male on Plum Island on the astonishing dates July 2 and July 3.

Eastern Tree Sparrow. April 21; October 17. Those are normal and wholly authentic dates for the ending of one wintering period and the beginning of the next.

Safford, in addition, reports the bird September 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, October 1, 2, 5, and daily thereafter. Moulton reports the bird from Lynn, September 29. So far as the Recorder knows these identifications are also unconfirmed.

Eastern Chipping Sparrow. April 19 to October 27.

Eastern Field Sparrow. April 7 to October 20.

White-crowned Sparrow. May 10 to May 27; September 21, Salem, an immature, seen by Emilio, and October 8 to November 2. Safford also reports a late flight seen on November 26, 27, 28.

White-throated Sparrow. Migrants, April 28 to May 26; September 17 to November 11. Wintering birds reported January 20 and December 22.

Eastern Fox Sparrow. Migrants, March 17 to April 28; October 17 to November 17. And again we have a series of extraordinarily early dates reported by Safford, September 28, 30, October 1, and 2. It is not clear how any mistake in this bird's identity could be made.

Wintering birds were reported from Beverly by L. G. Ropes, also Andover and Topsfield.

Lincoln's Sparrow. May 18 to 26; September 24 to October 20. Few seen.

Swamp Sparrow. April 7 to November 7. One report from Lynn of a wintering bird and another in Danvers, December 29.

Eastern Song Sparrow. Resident. Migrants, March 16 to November 11. More, apparently, are wintering this year than last.

Lapland Longspur. Wintered in some numbers to April 4; October 14 to December 10, less numerous.

Snow Bunting. To April 14 and April 30, Rowley, one seen by Griscom (a new late) October 24.

SPRING MIGRANTS AT ENTRANCE TO NEW YORK HARBOR

THOMAS MCKITTRICK

On May 7, 1935 S. S. Berengaria with the writer aboard made her way slowly westward in thickening fog toward the Ambrose Channel Lightship which marks the outer end of the main channel into New York Harbor. The lightship's position is $40^{\circ} 28' N$, $73^{\circ} 50' W$, some eight miles east of Sandy Hook and seven south of Rockaway Beach. The coast line of New Jersey follows a relatively smooth line from Cape May at the entrance to Delaware Bay to Sandy Hook outside New York. Eight miles northeast of Sandy Hook lies Rockaway Beach whence the southern shore of Long Island extends almost unbroken a little north of east for 120 odd miles to Montauk Point. Thus migrants flying north along the New Jersey coast find a direct and natural route leading on to the northeast by crossing a belt of water only eight miles wide at its narrowest point. A few miles southeast of this shortest crossing lies the Ambrose Channel Lightship.

That foggy morning the Berengaria crawled by the lightship, whose position could be fairly well made out from the resounding groan of her fog whistle, about 11.20 A. M. and anchored half an hour later something less than a mile away and roughly to the southwest, as nearly as could be judged. Before the ship had anchored land birds appeared on board and afterwards they quickly increased in numbers. At times three or four different sorts were seen at once. The ship remained at anchor for about two hours. During that period and subsequently the following 16 species were noted:

Eastern Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*). A single individual flew across the ship's waist.

Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii traillii*). One bird which remained about the life boats and rails for some time. Identification was possible only later by comparing notes made at the time of observation with published descriptions. The conclusion that this was not an Acadian Flycatcher (*E. virescens*) rests on two points, (1) that there was a clear difference in color between back and head, (2) that the breast was heavily washed with olive-gray. Still this identification should be accepted with reserve.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*). One bird flew over the ship while at anchor.

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*). A single bird.

Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula calendula*).

One female which alone among all the birds observed seemed

in serious need of rest and food. She hopped about the deck picking up and eating minute objects too small to be made out by human eye. This was varied by sitting still for short periods with plumage fluffed out. She was apparently oblivious of her surroundings and once in her search for food passed between the writer's feet.

Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). One bird seen on deck.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*). One male in brilliant plumage while the ship was at anchor.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*). One male hopping about the deck.

Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). Never was there more than one individual in sight but this species was noted so many times that it seems probable there were two or three about the ship.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*). One brilliant male.

Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*). Seen first while at anchor this bird remained with the ship and was observed until nearly at the pier.

Northern Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*). One male while at anchor.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*). A single male alighted on the ship for only a few seconds.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). A female hopped about the deck for some time.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*). One male observed after ship had entered New York Harbor.

Red-eye Towhee (*Pipilio erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*). One male.





GOLDFINCHES FEEDING BY MOONLIGHT

MARK E. KELLEY, SR.

It was a mid-August night tempered by a cool damp air that was slightly stirring after an intensely sultry day. The moon was full and riding high lighting up the entire surrounding countryside. On nights such as this I like to walk in the fields and woods.

On this particular occasion I started out intending to take a stroll up through my garden and the fields beyond. Upon hearing notes like the Goldfinch call, I approached, as quietly as possible, the tall sunflowers nearby from whence the sounds came. As I drew near I could make out the forms of the finches, clinging like little shadows, upright and upside down, to the blooms of the sunflowers which appeared shadowy also, in the moonlight.

I approached to within ten feet of these birds and stood watching them pulling and shelling the seeds of the sunflowers. There must have been ten or twelve of the birds feeding at one time. They flew back and forth between the sunflowers and the nearby apple orchard. It was not possible to make out the markings on the birds but their notes and dipping flight easily proclaimed them to be Goldfinches. As they would spring from the blooms into the air, their body and wing outlines flashed like a silvery phosphorescence in the white moonlight, giving one the impression of large silver fireflies for a flashing moment. I remained to watch them for a full half hour.

A SUBMARINE ATTACK BY A PIED-BILLED GREBE

RALPH T. GRANGER

While watching the water of the swamp at the Fay estate one evening I chanced to see a Pied-billed Grebe acting in a very curious manner. His attitude was anything but pleasant. I looked around to find the cause of this and discovered that he was after a Black Duck.

Sinking out of sight without use of a diving motion the Hell-diver swam under water for a short distance, then rose slowly and took observations. He repeated these antics three times. The third time he swam under water for nearly fifty feet, coming up directly under the duck, which I imagine he hit in the belly with his bill. The duck made a quick retreat for the other side of the swamp, where it could hide in the grass and so be protected from such onslaughts.

After witnessing this occurrence, I must say that the Pied-billed Grebe can rightfully be called a feathered torpedo.

ABOUT THE YELLOW-NOSED ALBATROSS

WILLIAM A. MARCY

While spending a vacation in Conway during the last of July and early August 1935, we heard an Albatross had been shot in Fryeburg, Maine. We went over to Fryeburg the next day filled with a desire to learn more about this bird. Several inquiries with no results began to make us feel foolish; as a last court of appeal I went to the Post Office and had the good fortune to find a young lady attendant that had seen the bird and directed us to Mrs. Archibald Walker about two miles from the centre, on the Bridgeton Road, where the bird was taken.

Mrs. Walker told us that her grandson George while spending the summer vacation in 1934 with her on the farm went fishing one day in the creek where he saw an unusually large bird standing on the shore, asleep. Curiosity prompted the boy to approach. The vibrations of the ground awakened the bird and it slowly removed its head from under its wing. It looked fearlessly at George and offered no resistance when it was picked up and taken home. The Walkers did not know what bird it was and had a busy time trying to find a diet that would appeal to its appetite. Everywhere George went in his auto the bird went with him and seemed to enjoy it.

For the next ten days it was the riddle of Fryeburg. Some thought it was the "Do-do" bird made famous by Raymond Hitchcock some years ago in the musical comedy "The Prince of Pilsen."

Then the bird died and was sent to the museum of the Portland Society of Natural History to be mounted. There it was identified as a Yellow-nosed Albatross.

Time did not permit our going to Portland to see the specimen but we had a very pleasant visit with Miss Harriet Abbot of Fryeburg in her sanctuary and heard much about birds which visit that section.

As I wished more information about the albatross I wrote to the Curator of the Portland Society and he referred me to the note in "The Auk", October 1934, pages 507-508. Some day I hope to see the specimen itself.

BROAD WINGS A-WING

S. G. EMILIO

Mr. Griscom kindly took me afield on September 24, with S. H. Low and R. M. Hinchman. After a visit to Nahant, and a futile search of Wenham Lake for a pair of Ring-necked Ducks I had seen there two days previously, Griscom said, "Now we'll go inland and see the hawk flight." Whatever the rest of us thought of that idea did not stop him from driving toward Topsfield and sure enough he presently spied two large buteos somewhere between us and infinity and we eventually decided they were probably Red-tails. Just beyond, a Cooper's gave us a fleeting glimpse and in about another mile we came upon a young Red-shoulder on a telephone pole near the road. Having looked this bird over carefully the car had just started to move ahead when Low and the writer, *both in the rear seat of the closed vehicle*, shouted simultaneously "Hold it!" We had discovered the air to be full of hawks.

With unprecedented speed we got out of that Ford and began to count the birds. There were twenty buteos circling or "milling" about like gulls over the Proctor estate, Topsfield. They appeared to be all of the same size, that of a small buteo, and we agreed they were Broad-wings. Presently these birds one by one ceased milling about and headed southwest up the Ipswich River Valley, only to pause again and circle as before perhaps a half mile nearer their ultimate destination. We heard no call note.

So far as I know there is no published record of such an occurrence in the County. I had never seen anything like it here nor do I know anyone who has. For the Valley of the Merrimac in New Hampshire, or the Valleys of the Connecticut or Hudson, such an occurrence may hardly be noteworthy, but for eastern Massachusetts it is decidedly interesting. This territory is relatively barren of birds of prey as residents or migrants. But Griscom,—and the day, for there was a good northwest breeze and clear sky,—had produced a most satisfying hawk flight.

ROUGH-WING SWALLOWS

RALPH T. GRANGER

Returning from a short walk on Sunday, June 30, 1935, I saw resting on the electric light wires in front of the fieldstone bungalow in the Fay Estate, Lynn, seven young Rough-winged Swallows.

To bring off seven young is not uncommon with the Rough-wing, for according to Forbush these birds lay from four to eight eggs at a nesting. But it did seem remarkable that these seven could have been raised in so small a nest as was later discovered.

With the permission of the owner of the nearby property where the birds were hatched, I had the pleasure of digging out the nest from the ground and turned it over to the Peabody Museum of Salem, for safe-keeping. It is the first nest to be secured in Essex County, Mass., to the best of my knowledge. The birds had selected rich, soft, yellow loam to burrow into. They first constructed a nearly level tunnel for a distance of about eighteen inches and then enlarged an area at the inner end that resembled a hollowed out room, where they placed their nesting material. This consisted of heavy weed stalks such as golden-rod and woad-wax, then a little finer material is worked in until the top is finished off with a layer of dried grass of the previous summer. It was also interesting to find in this nest, directly in the "room" a long splinter of wood which the birds had succeeded in getting through the tunnel. The nest was starting to mould when I dug it out.

COURTSHIP OF THE PURPLE FINCH

PHOCION J. INGRAHAM

For a number of years I have maintained a bird lunch-counter fastened to the trunk of a tree near the house, and as I keep food there the year round, hardly a day passes without some species of bird presenting his credentials. Because of the food attraction I have seen many incidents of bird life that were interesting, enlightening, amusing and to be truthful some that were displeasing. I am glad to say that the pleasing far out number the displeasing incidents.

One day in the latter part of spring, when the sky was more than blue and the sun high, while looking through the window of the living room, my attention was drawn to a strangely acting Purple Finch on the piazza, less than eight feet from where I stood. The piazza has no roof and is more or less shaded by apple and elm trees. The sun shining through an opening in the trees formed a spot-light for Mr. Finch and in the focused light his coloring was beautiful, but his form and actions were so different from anything I had seen that for the moment I was spell-bound. With crest erect, wings spread to their fullest extent, gracefully curving downward and inward to occasionally touch the floor, tail fanned and pointing skyward, nearly at a right angle to his back, he vigorously, yet daintily, danced forward, backward and sideways, tipping his head and body first one side then the other, uttering every little while a few short soft notes. I noticed that when he tipped his head sidewise he held that position a short period, then after a few steps, bows and half turns, he tipped the other way, but in either case the eye that was uppermost always faced the same direction. To enhance his performance by suggestion he picked a small bit of twig from the floor and with that in his bill repeated what had gone before. Then he dropped the twig and picked a bit of dried leaf and repeated the whole performance, even to singing the short interludes of song with the twig or leaf in his bill.

My curiosity aroused to see the object of his remarkable conduct I moved a short distance from where I had been standing and saw Miss Finch, apparently as indifferent as I was interested, on a branch of the apple tree about fifteen feet above and in a direct line of vision to the cocked eye of Mr. Finch. With admiration, amusement and some sympathy I watched his courtship until, either to be nearer or to better display his charms to the object of his affection, he flew to the top of one of the posts which formed a part of the railing surrounding the piazza. The top of that post consisted of a sphere about as large as a croquet

ball and when he again began to go through his repertoire on so small a stage I laughed so loudly that he took offense and flew away. Although I felt repentance the feeling did not last long because before he was out of sight Miss Finch was on the wing in an effort to overtake him.

WHIP-POOR-WILLS CAN BE CALLED

WILLIAM A. MARCY

Monday, July 22, 1935, I was about three miles east of Lake Chocoura, N. H. It had been hot, with plenty of flies and "skeeters" to add to the discomfort of the day. We were glad to see the day come to its close and as usual just at dusk the Whip-poor-wills began their serenade. I am very fond of this call and would like to hear it more often than I do.

As an experiment, I started trying to imitate the bird and much to my surprise it began to circle around the house. I stepped into the screened-in piazza and waited. Soon the bird gave his call from a tree nearby.

After partly recovering from the surprise at my success as an imitator, I gave the call again and Wham! Mr. Whip-poor-will flew against the screen and hesitated long enough to allow a glancing view in the dim light. It would be difficult to say which one of us was the more startled. When I was able to speak, I called my wife from the house and she saw the bird on the edge of the roof for a few seconds. The debatable part of this experience is—was it skill on my part or curiosity of the bird which caused his appearance. In defense of the bird, let me say however, that I was never able to call it to me again, but perhaps someone, sometime, can entice a bird into his hand. Who knows?

SPRING DELUGE

NORMAN R. BROWN

Early on the morning of April 8, 1934, while in a field off Burley Street in Danvers, I saw a flock of birds flying toward me from the direction of Folly Hill. From the loose, wavering manner of their flight, I was prepared to call them Horned Larks;

but as they swept overhead, about thirty of them, something strange in the tone and measure of the notes which drifted down caused me to take a more observing look. I was just able to catch an unusual amount of white in their tails before they flashed out of sight.

Nearly two hours passed, during which I forgot about the "queer Horned Larks," until finally I came out into the old polo field of the Danvers Riding Club and found the short grass alive with strange migrants.

As far as I could see across the field the main body of the flock was feeding lazily. Single birds constantly bounced up from the stubble; and every few moments groups of thirty to a hundred sprang into the air and flew erratically away over the tree tops. Occasionally such a detachment returned, sweeping in to adorn a tree nearby or to pour back gracefully into the field. Birds visible at one time numbered, conservatively, five hundred. Many more, still tired from long flight, lay hidden in the stubble under the warmth of the climbing sun.

Near approach to individuals was easy and I had no trouble in recognizing the slender, dull-colored birds that walked about with tails incessantly jerking. I studied them in the grass, in the trees, in the air, checking their markings, notes, and habits. What interested me most was a certain lark-like manner of flying and prominent white in the outer tail-feathers. In short, I was pleased to observe that these birds, American Pipits, were, no doubt, the main flock from which my "queer Horned Larks" of early morning had come.

FEEDING STATIONS FOR WINDOW SILLS

WILLIS H. ROPES

The success of attracting birds to window feeding stations, where they may be watched closely, depends on providing a menu suitable to the tastes of different species.

The two stations to be described are used in Winchester, Massachusetts, with great success, both during the winter, when there is considerable inclement weather, and in the summer time as well. The first station consists of branches and the second of a long narrow shelf nailed on the window sill. Containers for food are lashed to these. Stations in second story windows are, of course, removed from the danger of cats and generally of squirrels. It is desirable to have a bush near the windows where the stations are located.

The containers for seeds can be filled from within the house. This is especially helpful on an early winter morning when the birds are seeking food after a heavy snowfall. The endeavor is made to exclude the Blue Jays and Starlings from these feeding stations.

To make a station of branches, choose two, well branched, each about two or three feet long. Find limbs with twigs in several directions. Cross the larger ends of these branches at a wide angle and nail firmly to the window sill. Arrange the twigs so that some can be seen through the window pane.

Tie among the branches a couple of light baskets or other suitable device to hold the food containers. Make two cornucopias in which to put suet, to hang on the branches. Use wire of one half inch mesh. If the suet is covered, the Jays and Starlings cannot carry away large chunks of it.

The shelf, along the window sill, should be of light wood, about six inches wide with an outer edge one inch higher. Make holes in each end for the drainage and for brushing out seeds and hulls and then nail or screw the shelf to the sill. Nail several short pieces, about one inch in diameter, at right angles to the length of the shelf. The seed containers rest on these, and are thus sloped so that the seeds stay in back.

In front of each cross piece, and parallel to it nail a bent twig, about one half inch in diameter and eight inches long for the birds to alight on. Slope this twig up over the outer molding of the shelf, keeping a space beneath it clear to brush out the seeds that are spilled.

The containers used for food are glass jars and tin cans, laid in horizontal positions, with their openings away from the storm. the snow and rain cannot get on the food if the jars are placed in this way.

Use small jars about six inches long and about two inches across the mouth. Small pickle jars are excellent. Take tin cans and remove the covers carefully, leaving no jagged edges. Flatten the cans so that the openings are a little higher than a Chickadee. Put mats of surgeons' plaster in the cans, to protect the birds' feet from the cold metal as they often sit inside eating for a long time.

Suet, which may attract Woodpeckers, can be wrapped in wire and placed on the shelf. Hemp and sunflower seed is best liked by Chickadees, Goldfinches, Purple Finches, and Nuthatches. A jar of peanut butter on its side will also lure Chickadees and Nuthatches to the shelf, and a jar of fine grit should be always used. Yellow millet is preferred by Juncos and should be set out

in the following manner: put the millet in a covered receptacle which has an opening on the side, place it on the ground sheltered from the snow and the Juncos will go in to feed.

Goldfinches, Purple Finches and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks will sometimes bring their young for food.

It is desirable to have as many separate jars and cans as possible for birds of the same species are very rude to each other and will drive off their companions, pecking at them and opening their beaks as if they were hissing at them.

The above arrangement keeps the opening of the jars clear and the food always available. With this station a great deal of pleasure can be gained watching the small birds fortify themselves against the cold of the winter weather.

A DICKCISSEL IN IPSWICH

S. G. EMILIO

About January 5, 1936, Mrs. J. Frank Dubois of Ipswich, first noticed a strange bird at her feeding-station. Eventually she decided it must be a Dickcissel and communicated with W. A. Taylor of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. He in turn told Francis H. Allen about it and Mr. Allen persuaded George B. Long to investigate. The result was that Mr. Long stopped at my house in the evening of January 26 and told me he also believed the bird to be a Dickcissel, and the same evening he telephoned Mr. Griscom to that effect.

Before I had finished breakfast the next morning Mr. Griscom appeared, he not having bothered about anything so unimportant as an early morning meal, and we went forthwith in his car to Ipswich. After quite a wait in the chilly air Mr. Griscom spied a sparrow, which was yellowish below, among the several score of birds near the Dubois station. Imperfectly as we could see it where it was perched low down in a bush, the bird was obviously a Dickcissel.

Mr. Dubois kindly invited us into the house about that time and we warmed up and heard at first hand about the bird. Presently it came to a feeding shelf a few feet from the kitchen window and we examined it at leisure.

In size the Dickcissel was slightly smaller than any of the nearby English Sparrows. Its bill was longer and much lighter colored. On the "shoulders" was a conspicuous chestnut-colored

patch but there was no wing-bar at all in sharp contrast to the male Englishers. The breast was strongly yellow with more than a suggestion of a black patch below the throat. Above, the bird was streaked like many of the sparrow tribe and the facial markings were very similar to those of the female English.

It is astonishing that this bird which should spend the winter in Central or northern South America should be thriving here especially after the two weeks of severe weather we have just had. Perhaps the answer is that an adequate food supply is the controlling factor. But there is something wrong with the bird or it would have gone south with its kind instead of east to winter several thousand miles north of where it should.

Dr. Charles W. Townsend in the first volume of his "Birds of Essex County" published in 1905 describes the bird as "Formerly not uncommon summer resident, now accidental from the west." In the second volume or Supplement, published in 1920 he adds nothing to the original account, which, by the way, records the last specimen taken locally as secured at Magnolia, August 27, 1879.

There are, however, three recent sight records, the first, of two birds seen at West Gloucester in 1927, the second, one bird at Rockport in October, 1929, and again October, 1932.

This account properly belongs in the 1936 Bulletin, which, however, will not see the light of day for twelve months—if then—so it was thought best to append it to this 1935 issue which is still in press.



CALENDAR FOR 1935
ESSEX COUNTY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB
OF MASSACHUSETTS

- JANUARY 14. Regular meeting. Fifteen members present. Discussion of Christmas Census. Field Notes.
- FEBRUARY 11. Regular meeting. Eighteen members present. Communication from Mr. Southack, "The Flight of Birds."
- MARCH 11. Regular meeting. Eighteen members and two guests present. Communication from Dr. May, "Some Florida Birds."
- MARCH 25. Regular meeting. Fifteen members present. Field Notes.
- APRIL 8. Regular meeting. Seventeen members present. Communication from Mr. Dodge, "Migration."
- APRIL 22. Regular meeting. Nineteen members and one guest present. Communication from Prof. Saunders of Harvard, "Field Glasses and Binoculars."
- MAY 13. Regular meeting held at the Club Camp in Boxford. Field Notes.
- MAY 27. Regular meeting. Twenty-one members present. Royal Order of Ornithorhynchus. Discussion of River Trip.
- JUNE 10. Regular meeting held at the Club Camp in Boxford. Eleven members present. Informal communication from Mr. Griscom, "Birds of Central and South America."
- SEPTEMBER 9. Regular meeting held at the Club Camp in Boxford. Five members present. Field Notes.
- SEPTEMBER 23. Special meeting. Fourteen members present. Summer Field Notes.
- OCTOBER 11. Regular meeting. Fourteen members present. Communication from Mr. Foye, "Summer Camping Trip."
- OCTOBER 16. Special Outing held at the Club Camp, with Chowder Supper provided by Mr. Lawson. Eighteen members and one guest present. Field Notes.
- NOVEMBER 11. Regular meeting. Seventeen members present. Communication from Mr. Southack, "Suggested Method of Field Identification."
- DECEMBER 9. Annual meeting. Twenty members present. Election of officers. Communication from Mr. Griscom, "Field Identification of Terns."

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ARTHUR A. OSBORNE

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